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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY
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DANGS IN THE PICTURE

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOR beauty, natural and human, we have to quit the city and go to mountains and forests. The message of hills and dales runs through our culture and literature. Shiva married Parvati, daughter of the mountain king. His son Kartikeya married Valli, the daughter of the forest. Dushyanta became mad after Shakuntala in a jungle hermitage. Even today hills and forests hold their monopoly for feminine beauty, despite the challenge of the sophisticated blondes and brunettes of the metropolis.

THE above pictures are of Dangs, for whose affiliation Gujarat and Maharashtra are waging a battle royal. Tillers and toilers all, the Dangs relax themselves in dancing. But the pictures are not of dancers, but of a girl carrying water, and of a lassie going to her farm for gathering crops in her basket. Their care-free abandon, beaming smile, beauty of form, graceful curves, sculpturesque torso, natural poise and springy gait will be the envy of dancers, who find it difficult to acquire them after years of studio and floor practice.

Photos By Tolaram

WILL LAND OF LAMAS GO RED?

SEE PAGE 7

Short Story

YELLOW FIEND

★

By Mahdi Ali Mirza

"What are you reading Veno? It must be poetry," said Sushilla gliding into the comfortable little study.

"Yes Sushi, you are right. It is poetry. I purchased a few books of poetry and a volume of 'The Best Photographs of the World,' from Shanker's Second-hand Book Shop," replied her husband, Venod, from his writing table, without lifting his eyes.

"Yes, poetry, poetry, poetry. Do you want to become a poet?"

"Why it is not a bad hobby for a doctor, and there is no need of your feeling jealous about it."

"I, jealous! Nonsense," exclaimed Sushilla, settling down on the sofa near the radio. She adjusted her blue sari, spangled with tiny gold stars.

"Now just listen, Sushi. Here is a nice piece, it is by a fellow Davenport:

Thou wondrous yellow fiend:
Temper an antidote with antimony,
And tis infectious: mix jealousy
with marriage,
It poisons virtue."

"I think you like those medical terms: 'antimony,' 'antidote' and 'infectious.' What is there wonderful in those lines?"

"I was not referring to the antimony, but to the last two lines:

.....mix jealousy with marriage,
It poisons virtue."

"What is remarkable in that? Jealousy, bah! I would never care to be jealous," replied Sushilla stroking the black Persian cat which had jumped on her lap.

He kept silent, seemingly absorbed in reading, but his thoughts were wandering. As a doctor he knew how dangerous it is to correct a neurotic patient whose jealousy, by constantly comparing herself with imaginary rivals, had reached almost a pathological stage.

He started thinking back of the past: It was now eight years that they were married. How sweet was their first meeting in the lounge of the hotel at Simla, where he had gone to spend his first summer in India after qualifying as a gynaecologist at Edinburgh. Sushilla had a light attack of flu. He was called by her father to treat her. Love developed, and after six months they were married at Nagpur—her home town. The honeymoon they spent in the same hotel at Simla. They did not mind the snow. Who cares for the bleak winter winds when the hearts are warmly beating in unison. Then Surendar was born after a year, and Sushilla's whole life was centred round that boy. The husband was shoved into the background. He was just a necessary piece of furniture in Surendar's nursery—that is all.

He had a flourishing practice. Women patients were continuously visiting him. Pretty women, plain women, fat women, thin women, pregnant women, short women, tall women. He was after all the doctor of the female species. But Sushilla never felt jealous. To her Surendar was the little god. She had no time for anything else. But at the age of three Surendar had an attack of typhoid and died within six weeks. It was not easy to make her forget the shock. The vacuum, created by Surendar's death, was, in the first year, filled up by her sorrow bordering on despair. In the second year, self-pity got the upper hand. But time is a great healer. In the third year, she came back to earth, but her nerves had received a rude shock. She was a bundle of complexes without being aware of it. On seeing the fortunate mothers hugging their bonny babies, she would experience a sensation of abject dejection coupled with a feeling of inferiority.

But her maternal love suddenly underwent a transformation. She was now a tigress who had lost one of her two cubs. The other cub was Venod. The tigress in her, would snarl at the women patients—her imaginary rivals—who, she was convinced were all scheming to snatch him away from her. An innocent gesture, a glance, a harmless laugh and her whole being would vibrate like a weeping willow in a gust of wind. But she would not admit that she was jealous. Venod humoured her. He took refuge in poetry to forget his soul-tormenting loneliness.

He had hoped that the stanza about the 'Yellow Fiend,' would help in making her conscious of her jealousy. But it had only worked the other way round. He, as a psychologist, knew that the yellow fiend was silently eating up her soul, and the worst of the malady was, that she was not aware of it.

●

Sushilla switched on the radio. The Delhi station was playing soft music. She was hearing it without listening to it. She started stroking the purring cat on her lap, but her face assumed a look of important seriousness, as her thoughts were elsewhere:

"Tonight, eight years ago, we met .... This is the same blue sari I had on, on that eventful night..... I have all these years kept it—preserved it—as a sacred souvenir..... But Venod, does he care? He has no interest in me .... He has not even

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ODDITIES OF NATURE · BY CHUCK THORNDIKE

the VAMPIRE BAT
A NATIVE OF SOUTH AMERICA, DOES NOT KILL BY SUCKING BLOOD, BUT WILL PUNCTURE FEET OF SLEEPING VICTIMS, CAUSING SOME LOSS OF BLOOD!
"BLIND AS A BAT" IS A TRUISM- AS THEY CANNOT SEE OR SMELL, BUT FLY BY RADAR, OR BY CATCHING THE ECHOES OF THEIR SQUEAKS, WHICH SET UP SOOO VIBRATIONS A SECOND!
THE LOWEST POINT ON LAND IS THE DEAD SEA IN PALESTINE - 1292 FEET BELOW SEA LEVEL!
WHERE ROBINS MADE THEIR NEST ON THE BACK PORCH OF THE HOME OF THE CHARLES WAYBRIGHTS OF PITTSBURGH!
A PAIR OF WRENS MADE THEIR NEST IN A POCKET OF THE OVERALLS BELONGING TO WARREN SIMMONS OF STAMFORD, CONN.
the SQUID or "INK FISH"
NOW CONSIDERED "TABU" IN HAWAII - WAS ONCE REGARDED AS A DELICACY - THE NATIVES KILLED IT BY BITING THE SOFT BONE BETWEEN ITS EYES!

WEEK-END FUN

A labour leader went to a matrimonial agency. "Is this a union shop?" he inquired first.

"Oh, certainly!"

He picked out a picture of a luscious twenty-five-year-old and said, "I'll take her."

"No, you have to take this lady," said the manager, showing a picture of a grey-haired woman of sixty-five.

"Why do I have to take her?" thundered the union leader.

"She", said the manager, "has seniority."

★

The Unfair Sex

Women are all alike. When they're maids they're mild as milk; once make 'em wives, they lean their backs against their marriage certificates, and defy you.

Love's like the measles—all the worse when it comes late in life.

There are good dull folks who'd doubt of lasting love in paradise—seeing that the first match wanted the consent of aunts and grandfathers.

★

A traffic policeman followed a woman motorist who, hand out for the turn, had driven past him and, hand still out, kept on going at the next two intersections.

The cop pulled up alongside her and asked: "What's the big idea?" The woman explained: "I'm just drying my nail polish."

★

Politics is the art of looking for trouble, finding it everywhere, diagposing it wrongly, and applying unsuitable remedies.

—SIR ERNEST BENN.

★

No, Not Nanette!

"I've decided on a name for the baby", said the young mother. "I shall call her Nanette."

Her husband thought it was an awful name to give a girl, but being a wise and tactful fellow, he did not declare his objection.

"Splendid", he said cheerfully. "The first girl I ever loved was called Nanette, and the name will revive pleasant memories!"

There was a brief period of silence, then: "We'll call her Mary, after my mother", said the young wife, firmly.

★

A little Hollywood brat in a swanky private school persisted in annoying his teacher. Finally, in desperation, the teacher reprimanded him with: "Tomorrow I want you to bring a note from your psychiatrist."

★

"It's nice to see you again. Are you married?"

"Yes."

"I remember you always used to tell me you wouldn't marry the best man on earth."

"I didn't."

★

Stage Business

During rehearsal an actress with more temperament than talent was giving trouble, and at last John Barrymore, the famous actor, lost patience and made a few trenchant remarks about her acting ability. The actress drew herself up and shrieked at him: "I would have you know I am a lady!"

The actor made her a long, sweeping bow and flashed back: "Madam, I shall respect your secret!"

★

"What are you studying, Tommy?"

"Gozinter, chiefly."

"What's that, a new language?"

"No, just gozinter: one gozinter two, two gozinter four, three gozinter six, and so on."

★

Storm In Tea-Cup

A sniffy hostess was put out when one of the guests took a lump of sugar in her fingers as the bowl was passed. The hostess called the butler to her and instructed him to empty the bowl and refill it with fresh sugar.

At the end of the dinner, the aggrieved guest went to the hostess, cup and saucer in hand. "It was a most delicious dinner", she said, "and I am sure you would not want this cup and saucer to be used again." Whereupon she smashed them on the floor.

Short Story

SHALINI

★

By Peshotan P. Dalal

THERE was a hue and cry in the restaurant where men from different walks of life flocked for tea and meals. Some looked up over tea, some over food and some over newspapers, all trying to find out the cause of the hubbub.

A man standing near the cash counter of the shop had caught hold of another man by the scruff of his neck. "You thief, whose coat is hanging on your shoulder?" he demanded menacingly. "This man," he explained to the crowd that had now gathered around him, "quietly picked up my coat from the back of my chair when I had gone to the next table to talk to a friend. I was all the time watching the coat from there when I saw this rascal who was also sitting at my table quietly walking to the counter with my coat hanging on his soulder. He must have known that I had money in my pocket. To befool me he left his own coat on the other chair and walked off with my coat."

"Look here, mister, the colour of both the coats is the same," intervened a kindly spectator, "and it is quite likely that he made a mistake in lifting up your coat thinking that it was his coat."

●

"Mistake! My foot!" he retorted furiously. "It is easy for you to bring in excuses particularly when it is not your own coat! I must hand him over to the police. It is safer to keep his kind there."

"I am not a thief. I did not pick up your coat purposely. It was a mistake and I humbly beg your pardon," the poor man pleaded in a broken voice, turning ashy pale and looking bewildered at the turn the event was taking.

A policeman who was attracted by the noise came in to see what it was all about. Then man was handed over to the police. At the police station he gave his name as Ramchandra Deshpande, age 55, clerk in a cloth shop. He was allowed a bail of Rs. 100 after his statement was noted down by the police officer. Ramchandra begged that he should be allowed to send a message home to his daughter to arrange for the amount of the bail.

His daughter Shalini nearly fainted when she received the message. She was 22, a tall dark-eyed girl, her face roughened with hardships, but not without beauty. Out of her eight brothers and sisters she was the only survivor. Her mother died when she was only eighteen, consequently the responsibility of the management of the household fell on her young shoulders, she being the eldest among the lot. She had to look after her brothers and sisters, cook for them and to study her own lessons. All this she did with a smile. Fate did not treat her kindly. She saw her brothers and sisters die one by one. She saw her father becoming prematurly old under those cruel blows of destiny. He took to immoderate drinking. With grief and drink he looked more aged than he really was, with sunken cheeks, grey hair and hollowed blood-red eyes. Shalini was not an ordinary type of woman. She was brave, patient and pious. She did not allow her young buoyant spirit to be damped by the cruel fate. Her books were her faithful friends. She was known in her circle as the drunkard's daughter and no girl whom she knew wanted to be seen in her company lest she should spoil her chance to get a good husband.

●

From where to get Rs. 100 was a great problem for her. Even if she were to pawn all her belongings including her precious books they would not fetch more than Rs. 50. She went to her acquaintances and relatives but no one helped her. She was taunted by some for the drunkenness of her father as if she was responsible for it. Some went so far as to tell her that she was the evil spirit in the family which had brought disaster to the family. Broken-hearted she left them all and did not know what to do. She thought of her rich Uncle Hari. He was the last person in the world whose help she would dare to

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WILL LAND OF THE LAMAS GO RED?

Background Of The Sino-Tibetan Wrangle

THE DALAI LAMA

His Holiness the 14th (present) Dalai Lama who is considered to be the incarnation of Gautama Buddha.

BY G. THARCHIN

Next to Korea and Formosa, in the context of the "hot war", in the Far East, Tibet is fast getting into prominence by reports of important developments, both political and military, in and around the Land of the Lamas.

Will Tibet unconditionally accept the suzerainty of Communist China?
Will Tibet go Red?
Will Tibet resist any Communist "liberation" move?

These and many other questions are dealt with in the following article by Mr. G. Tharchin, Editor of the 'Tibetan Daily Mirror', published from Kalimpong for nearly quarter of a century.

Mr. Tharchin went to Lhasa during 1940-41 for the installation of the 14th Dalai Lama. Mr. Tharchin was in the Tibetan capital from 1921 to 1942. Mr. Tharchin claims a circulation of 500 copies, regularly subscribed for, with a readership of nearly 10,000 among Tibetans.

LAST year, the Government of Nepal applied to the United Nations Organization for membership of that August body. Nepal is a close neighbour of Tibet and as such that country's application for membership of the U.N.O. is interesting.

If Tibet also had applied for membership of the U.N.O., the Tibetan question would not appear so complex as it appears to the outside world today.

According to its ancient history, Tibet has always been enjoying independence. In 1856, there was a war between Tibet and Nepal, and it was brought to an end by a treaty between the two countries.

China Not In The Picture

In this war, China was nowhere in the picture. The Chinese did not help the Tibetans against the Nepalis. Nor were the Chinese a party to the treaty signed between Tibet and Nepal. As a result of this treaty, Tibet had to pay a tribute of Rs. 10,000 annually to Nepal.

In the "Wood Dragon Year" (1904), one of the foremost powers of the world, Great Britain, sent an expeditionary force to Tibet. Though this force was equipped with modern weapons, the ill-equipped and untrained Tibetan soldiers fought very bravely against the British for the independence of Tibet. This is well known to every one.

When the British Expeditionary Force reached Lhasa in 1904, a peace treaty was signed between the two governments. In this treaty also, I do not see the Chinese in the picture.

I have cited two events in the history of Tibet, just to show that Tibet was not under China.

Previous to the despatch of the British Expeditionary Force to Lhasa, the Chinese had an "Amban" (representative) with a few soldiers, who were meant only to act as a bodyguard to His Holiness the Dalai Lama, who was the spiritual head (Guru) of the Emperor of China as well as the people of China

The Amban and his soldiers had no connection with the internal affairs in Tibet but solely for the above purpose. That was one of the reasons why the Amban and his soldiers were not in the picture of the previous incidents.

Why China Paid

One thing to be remembered here is that the then Chinese Emperor paid back the war indemnity of Tibet to the British Government. Why was this done? This can easily be explained: The Dalai Lama was the spiritual head and Guru of the Emperor. From the religious point of view, one must sacrifice his life even, not to talk of wealth for the 'Guru'.

So that was the reason why the war indemnity of Tibet was paid by the Chinese Government.

When the Emperor of China was dethroned, the Amban and his soldiers posted by Lhasa were sent back to the Tibetan Government. Since then the Chinese had no connection, even from the religious point of view.

1914 Treaty

In 1914, a treaty was drafted in Simla between Britain, China and Tibet. In this treaty, the Chinese representative gave only his initials and did not sign fully, as he was said to have been instructed by the Chinese Government. The Chinese never raised the question of revising the treaty, nor did they act according to the draft of the treaty. In that treaty, the British Government, for their own purpose at that time admitted the suzeranity of China over Tibet; yet she did not clearly express that Tibet was part and parcel of China.

Sometime in 1918, and thereafter, several border clashes in Eastern Tibet took place between China and Tibet. Tibetans in the Chinese territories adjoining Tibet proper also revolted against the Chinese Government several times and these revolts ended only after the Chinese arrived at some form of agreement or other with the Tibetans.

The Tibetan Government has its own currency and maintains soldiers for the safety of the country.

This is yet another proof that Tibet is not under the suzerainty of China.

After a long gap, the Chinese Government established a mission in Lhasa. This was some time in 1935. How did this office take its birth? After the death of His Holiness the 13th Dalai Lama, the Chinese Gov-

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THE RULER OF TIBET

The present (infant) Dalai Lama with his father and other relatives

The Panchan Lama who under Chinese influence

TIBETAN DANCE

Picturesque costume of an artiste executing the famous Lama dance of Tibet

The famous Sera Monastery

A picturesque view of the Pandan Monastery

Blow To Jim Crow In U. S.

But Doctrine Of Segregation Remains Unrepudiated

FOR several years prior to the resent trio of momentous decisions the Supreme Court had been chipping away at segregation, the last great weapon of the Confederacy. It was hoped that now at last it would repudiate the doctrine laid down in 1896 under which "separate but equal" facilities were held to satisfy constitutional prohibitions against discrimination. The court did not do this directly, Chief Justice Vinson noting its traditional disinclination to deal with constitutional issues other than those directly involved. But by the time the justices were done with the cases of Elmer Henderson, Heman Marion Sweatt, and G. W. McLaurin, the separate-but-equal doctrine had become a miserable reed for white-supremacists to lean on, writes the "NATION".

While the justices confined themselves, in theory, to the question of equality, they seemed deliberately to be pushing their interpretation to such a healthy degree of literalness that it is impossible to imagine they had any objective other than to remove completely the legal underpinnings of segregation. Consider Chief Justice Vinson's language in the Sweatt case, a suit brought on the ground that the Negro law school hastily thrown to-gether at Houston was not in fact equal to the University of Texas Law School, which had refused to admit Mr. Sweatt as a student. In weighing the two institutions Vinson went far beyond physical facilities to deal with those intangible qualities "which make for greatness in a law school."

These included not only "reputation of the faculty," but even "position and influence of the alumni, standing in the community, tradition, and prestige." The Negro school, he pointed out, by excluding whites deprived its students of contact with most of the future lawyers, witnesses, jurors, and judges with whom the students would presumably have to deal in their future careers. "With such a substantial and significant segment of society excluded," said the opinion, "we cannot conclude that the education offered is substantially equal to that which Mr. Sweatt) would receive if admitted to the University of Texas Law School." Given this criterion, it is obvious that no segregated professional school can meet the test of equality, no matter how much money a state may spend on it.

In the McLaurin case the court went still farther. The University of Oklahoma had admitted the appellant as a student but compelled him to sit apart in classrooms of the Graduate School in a place railed off and marked "reserved for coloured" and to eat separately in the school cafeteria. "Such restrictions", said the Chief Justice, 'impair and inhibit his ability to study, to engage in discussion and exchange views with other students, and in general to learn his profession." Again the court was saying, not too indirectly, that segregation and equality were incompatible.

EXISTING FACILITIES

The same note was struck in the Henderson case, which involved the refusal of the Southern Railway to accommodate the appellant in a dining-car on the ground that the two tables reserved for Negroes, curtained off from the rest of the car, were occupied, though there were vacant tables elsewhere. The opinion, written by Justice Burton, viewed the action as a refusal "to extend .....the use of its existing and unoccupied facilities", as required under the Inter—state Commerce Act, and went on to state that "curtains, partitions, signs emphasize the artificiality of a difference in treatment which serves only to call attention to a racial classification of passengers holding identical tickets....."

It is true that the decision applies only to interstate travel, but the effect will be to end segregation on all lines that cross state boundaries, whether or not the passenger himself is traveling between states. Attempts to separate passengers on this basis would not only be difficult but utterly futile, since white Southerners who adjust themselves to sharing a car with Negroes travelling from Atlanta to Jacksonville will hardly balk at the presence of Negroes who happen to be going only from Atlanta to Savannah.

Attorney General McGrath and Solicitor General Perlman not to mention the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other organizations acting as "friends of the court", had asked for an outright reversal of the separate-but-equal doctrine. Had the court granted it, the result might have been even more dramatic than it was, but there is reason to doubt that it would have been as shrewd a verdict or as effective. Rather than attempt an unenforceable edict outlawing segregation in one great sweep the court chose to speed up the process whereby the states will find themselves compelled by circumstance to bring a vicious practice to an end.

LITTLE CHOICE

Governor Talmadge of Georgia may rant about the "dagger ready to be plunged into the very heart of Southern tradition" and vow that no Negro will attend a white school while he is governor, but in the end he will have little choice. His own state school superintendent admits that to bring the state's Negro schools up to the standards of the white schools would require something like dol. 100,000,000. No Southern Negro university is equipped to grant a Ph. D., and there is not a single Negro medical school in the South. To provide separate educational facilities that would be equal even in a far narrower sense than the court calls for would make a shambles of many a Southern state budget.

The surprising unanimity of the court and the fact that two of the opinions were written by a Kentuckin indicate the justices' belief that the South is ready to adapt itself to change, and in this they are borne out by the mildness of the creation to their opinions. It is true that by failing to deal with segregation perse the court has opened the way to possibly endless litigation on individual charges that true equality has been denied. But the overwhelming likelihood is that rather than contest hundreds of such cases at great cost and without ultimate hope of success, the states and institutions of the South will yield with increasing swiftness of the inevitable. In the hopeful words Thurgood Marshall, counsel for the N.A.A.C.P., "the complete destruction of all enforced segregation is now in sight."

'PLEASE TO SIGN THIS-WITH ANYBODY!'

Loring in The Providence Evening Bulletin

Amidst Clash Of Ideologies

ARTISTS GETTING MESMERIZED BY THEIR OWN OMNISCIENCE

LAST winter I overheard two middle-aged women, dripping, at the Van Gogh show. One said, "My dear isn't tragic that Van Gogh died before psychoanalysis was discovered? He might not have cut off his ear." The other one replied very quickly, "No, I think you are mistaken; he would have cut off anyhow but he would have known why he did it." The old-fashioned words of "faith," "character," and "guts" have been thrown into the discard in favour of the rational explanation for spineless eccentricity. Reality itself has become so horrible that rather than meet it face to face in politics, in art, or in poetry, we take refuge in the super-real. We have conveniently discovered that to our generation we are more nonobjectionable if we are nonobjective, writes Francis Henry Taylor in the the "Saturday Review".

Individual security on its face value seems almost the last thing which the arts are giving today to either the spectator or the practitioner. We are in the midst of ideological and theological controversies in the arts which emanate from the same anxieties and uncertainties that govern man's economic and political life. And these, of course spring directly from the disorder in his own soul. Since he has no clear idea of what he wants, the artist is seldom able to recognize what he has at hand. The existence of disorder in his outer universe he considers the signal for despair and he therefore makes a wholesale form of surrender to what he in his egotism of historical circumstances.

Craze For New Models

As the artist has emancipated himself from traditional authority he has inevitably run the risk of becoming mesmerized by his own omniscience and experience. The psychological and psychotic trend of the day is from universals which have survived the centuries despite the anxieties and crises of other times and peoples, and has become dependent upon the finite limitations of his own daily existence in a mechanized world of tomorrow.

Like the manufacturers of motor cars the artist feels compelled to put his 1951 model in the galleries and on the market before the year 1950 has run its course. He has forgotten as one critic has put it, the primacy of being over from and feeling, and the primacy of being over finite beings.

Thus the artist has developed a tendency to throw away the old order in a frenzied search for the new The greatest fault of the modern artist lies not in his inability to say what he means but that he has so little to say at all. That is because he has so little faith, so little within himself to measure against the brief moment of his mortal experience. To be sure, if he learns the vocabulary of art and learns the rudiments of drawing and painting the student will more quickly be able to release the vision that is locked up within him. But if there is no vision, an empty cell, no course in Christendom will prevent the anxieties of his age from crowding in upon him. His capacity to give is no greater than his willingness to receive. He must accept the content of art as well as its form.

Last January quite by accident, I had a prophetic vision of the future My wife and I arrived in Santa Fe, New Mexico, for the Feast of Saint Ildefonso. Motoring out to the pueblo we arrived in time for early Mass. All of the village was gathered in the Mission Church along with the dogs and babies. As the sermon was being pronounced first in Spanish then in English by the Franciscan Friar, boys were shooting off guns outside the church to ward off the evil spirits. Immediately following, the two great ceremonial dances of the pueblo were performed, first before the church and then in the village square. war paint, the Apache ritual and the Comanche Buffalo dance, feathers, banners, the trappings of nearly a thousand years of pageantry the advent of the Christian brotherhood Spain, and the United States. Then scarcely six miles away cross the reservation, there followed with inexorable regularity the rhythmic explosions at Los Alamos, which shook the ground on which we stood. If the Indians understood the implications they did not show it in their faces. Perhaps they were beyond fear of the White Man's ingenuity. And life goes on.

More Than A Job For Art

Twenty-five years ago, the year after I had graduated from college, I taught English for the French Government in the Lycee at Chartres. The boys whom I taught were later the young men of the Maginot Line. They were the sons of prosperous, small landowners in that great plain of La Beauce, which is the truck garden that traditionally has provided the vegetables for the Parisian tables. It was a moment of political crisis and anxiety. Herriot had been brought from Lyons to become Prime Minister and save the franc and everything in the background of the boys who attended this school was completely bourgeois. Already one could feel the creeping paralysis fastening itself upon their minds, paralysis which was to bring France to the degradation of the Vichy Government. The faculty were, for the large part, brilliant young men from the University of Paris who dream-

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The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE HOBBY—8

Basis Of General Collecting

AS I stated last week, the real reason why a beginner should familiarise himself with the stamps of as many countries as possible is because only then will he be able to make up his mind as to which stamps attract him the most.

Unless he has ample funds at his command, one new to the hobby should not go in overmuch for the older issues, for though many of these stamps do come fairly cheap, they are usually rather dull in appearance and may cause a beginner to weary of stamps altogether. The following remarks are addressed mainly to the collector of limited means and to one who is starting out in the hobby with no fixed ideas and no pre-conceived notions.

Choosing An Album

Assuming that a fairly large packet of stamps of the world has been bought, the time has come to go in for an album. There are many albums like the Gibbons "Ideal" that are eminently suited to the needs of the general collector, but these are worse than useless for beginners. They contain spaces for practically every stamp ever issued, and the result is that the pages look so utterly bare even when the album contains thousands of stamps, that many are completely discouraged.

It is important from a psychological point of view that an album should be sufficiently large to take stamps without overcrowding and yet be small enough to appear well filled. The best album for the beginner is one with spaces for about five thousand stamps. These types of albums are manufactured by several firms, and there is a wide range of them to be had. It is a point worth remembering that stamps from certain outlandish countries are normally impossible to obtain for a beginner, and the album chosen should be one which does not hesitate to place several countries together on a page if the scarcity of the stamps necessitates this.

Too many albums still have far too much space for countries like Ingermanland, Batum and Elobey, Annoban and Corsica, and the result is that if the rest of the album is full to overflowing, these particular pages are a permanent blank. The beginner should see that in the album he proposes to buy, countries like Germany, Hungary, Italy and France, for example, have a fair number of pages allotted them, for the stamps of these places will be very plentiful in his first packet.

A loose leaf album should be avoided like the plague. As far as the tyro is concerned, it gives no guidance whatever, and the whole collection is soon one glorious mess. I have seen one or two beginners doing well with a loose leaf, but these are the exception, certainly not the rule.

Proper Balance

Now, since he has the album, the stamps, and the enthusiasm—there must be plenty of it—the budding philatelist is ready to get on with the actual sticking in or "mounting" of the stamps. Before they go in, a decent lay-out has to be planned, as there is nothing so shoddy as a badly arranged album page. The entire effectiveness of a collection lies in the attractive appearance of the stamps at first glance.

Suppose the stamps of Germany are being tackled, and it is found that there are six pages devoted to this country. The items on hand should be sorted according to date and issue, and arranged in ascending order of value. It will be found that the middle issues are very fully represented, with some of the earlier stamps, and quite a few of the Hitler regime.

A page can be devoted to the earlies, because in the case of Germany these are fairly common, and a couple of pages should be reserved for issues from 1919 to 1932, which are very plentiful. Space should be left for the "Hitler Heads" and other issues of the Nazi period, and at least one page reserved for the present "occupation" issues.

Too much space should never be left for a set of which there are only one or two stamps on hand. On the other hand, if there are twenty stamps in a set and ten have been got from the packet, it is a safe bet that the others in the series will be available fairly easily, and provision should be made for this.

Mounting Specimens

All this while, of course, the catalogue should be kept handy, for many doubtful cases can be cleared up with its help; if the catalogue quotes a stamp at ten pounds (or even ten shillings, for that matter), it is safe to assume that it will not normally come a beginner's way.

When the lay-out has been planned, each stamp should be carefully mounted in the album with a hinge. The hinge should be moistened very slightly about one third of an inch from the top, and this end stuck on to the stamp. A small portion of the part of the hinge which is folded over should now be moistened and stuck to the album page. The fold of the hinge should be a fraction above the top of the stamp, so that when the specimen is raised for an examination of the watermark, it will not be creased.

Commemoratives Stand Out

Those countries of which the collector has only a few items should be so arranged that representative stamps are placed all over the page, an early specimen right at the top, a couple of the middle issues on each line and a sprinkling of commemoratives or pictorials, if there are any, rounding off the balance. With this type of album, it is not necessary that the stamps should be placed one after another from top to bottom. It is far better to space the stamps all over the page.

One thing further needs to be stressed. When there are complete sets, especially pictorial ones, they should be arranged symetrically, so that the appearance of the page is as beautiful as possible. Never crowd pictorials. It is far better to have three stamps in one line and four in the next than to put seven in a row. Also, whenever this is feasible, pictorial items should form the nucleus of a page; the less attractive issues should be used to set them off. It should never be forgotten that the idea of collecting stamps arose from their pleasing appearance. If a collection does not afford visual enjoyment, the man who formed it is certainly not appreciating his stamps to the full, be they ever so valuable.

N. S. W. AND VICTORIA CENTENARY ISSUE

The Australian Commemoratives which were featured in an article last week are illustrated above. The occasion is the centenary of the issue of the first stamps in the continent. Attractively printed they are likely to be very popular will every class of collector.

MORE TRASH FROM MUSCOVY

IT is about time that a halt was called to th eflood of totally unnecessary issues with which collectors are plagued the whole year through. None objects to a legitimate commemorative which portrays someone of importance in world history or an event dear to the country of issue. But the fact that the U.P.U. allows its member nations to issue stamps when the occasion warrants should not be taken as an excuse to keep the presses operating on a round the year schedule without rhyme or reason.

Russia is practically the worst offender in this respect. Her record over the last few years is indescribably sullied, and to describe the pate of emissions from this country as a deluge is not far from the truth. I am aware that other countries are also offenders and pick on trite and trivial subjects to use on postage stamps, but the majority of these are small states whose main source of revenue is the philatelist.

So while collectors are certainly not enamoured of the policies followed by Monaco, San Marino and others of like size, whose pretty labels may be excused on the grounds of expediency, they do strongly object to nations of the size and importance of Russia being a party to this shameless mulcting of the stamp collector.

Sure Cure For Unemployment

This story went the rounds some yeare back: A high dignitory of Liechtenstein was asked by a solicitous tourist whether there was any unemployment in his country. His reply came pat. "Whenever we find that men are out of work, we get them to construct a road." The tourist asked pertinently enough. "But where do you get the money to pay them?" "That's easy enough", replied the man from the Principality, "all that we have to do is to issue a new stamp."

As I said, there is an excuse for Leichtenstein, Can the same be said for Russia? Starting off with honouring the birth, the death and all possible anniversaries of every famous Russian in sight, whether he was known outside his country or not, she has gone on to extol Russian "achievements" in such an absurd manner as not only not to fool anybody, but to leave collectors thoroughly disgusted.

Only For Export

It may be objected that the U.S.A. also honours the most absurd things on occasion—witnses the 'Poultry' stamp. But there is one great difference. American stamps are freely on sale everywhere in the States, and are always available in quantity genuinely used on commercial correspondence. Hardly one in a thousand of these Russian commemoratives performs a legitimate postal function. They are cancelled to order in huge quantities and dumped on foreign markets. Except technically, they are hardly stamps, seldom being used in the country of origin and reserved mostly for export.

The comrades in Moscow discovered some years ago that stamps were useful means of propaganda; ever since that time they have been busy as bees dreaming up more subjects to commemorate. If things are not halted at this stage, Russia will need a whole album to herself. Responsible philatelic journals have been condemning these unnecessary philatelic effusions for years on end. If Russia does not wake up soon she will find that even the juvenile trade which furnishes the bulk of its stamp revenue will be fed up to the teeth and avoid these issues like the plague.

The Last Straw

The boys in charge of the philatelic division at Moscow must be really hard up for a subject. Their latest effort is in honour of the opening of the "4th Line of Moscow Underground Railways". This world shaking occasion provides the excuse for the issue of a set of seven. The three lower values are all of 40 kopeks, in red, green and blue, and the four higher values are at a rouble apiece, and are printed in brown, black, violet and green.

Now philatelists can relax for a year or so, when the opening of he "5th Moscow Line" will cause another series of stamps to be sprung upon an admiring world! This absurdly puerile attitude is about the limit.

A flood of propaganda labels may be mighty welcome to countries be hind the Iron Curtain. But as far as the rest of the world is concerned, if ever an issue deserved to be boycotted, it is this last lot of utter rubbish.

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INTRODUCING KAMBAR

V. V. S. Iyer

About V. V. S. Iyer

V. V. S. IYER was born on 2nd April 1881, and was marked out for a legal career, for he was a brilliant student who matriculated at the age of twelve and stood fifth in the Presidency. He began to practise as a lawyer at the age of 20.

He went later to England to qualify as a barrister, and it was London which moulded him into a revolutionary. He and Savarkar inspired Indians settled in London with a fiery patriotism which thought no sacrifice too great for the freedom of the motherland.

Revolvers, assassination and anarchist methods, the legacy of continental revolutionaries, filled their minds, and Iyer who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the King when he was called to the Bar was suspect in the eyes of Scotland Yard; but aided by a fearsome bear and an uncanny ability to fool even the nimblest detective, Iyer escaped police virilance and sought safety in Paris.

Even there he was closely watched. He led the censors who were closely studying his correspondence to believe that he was bound for Brazil by carefully leaving a packet of letters with trusted friends who posted a letter every week to his father, and thus led the police astray, while Iyer himself was on his way to India dressed as a devout Muslim.

He landed in French India and carried on his work of educating the youth of India in their patriotic duties with the zeal of a missionary. The Great War intervened, and every day Iyer was apprehensive that the French would yield to the pressure of the British and deport him. There was indeed a proposal to send him to Algiers and Iyer gained valuable time by starting "negotiations" and in the meanwhile translated the great "Kural". His translation is acclaimed as the best, though done in a great hurry and under the stress of great mental strain. The end of war and the advent of Gandhiji saw a change in Iyer's philosophy and he became a devout follower of the Gandhian way of Ahimsa, but that did not save him from the British rulers who put him in jail on a charge of sedition.

It was in Vellore jail that Iyer wrote his study of the Ramayana. Coming out of jail, he started an experiment in community living by sponsoring an Ashram. While taking out his students on a study tour, he met his end. His daughter was also a member of the party admiring the water falls at Courtallam. She slipped into the roaring waters, and within the twinkling of an eye, Iyer had also jumped into the falls. Both father and daughter were dead in a trice. In death, as in life, Iyer was like a meteor dazzling the world by its brilliance in the brief moment of its career.

THE task of interpreting poetry in terms of another language has been very rarely achieved with success. Perhaps the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam is the only example where the translation has been acclaimed as a master-piece, but there are some who have read the original in Persian as well as Fitzgerald's lilting and soporific verse who feel that there is little resemblance between the two. Tagore's Gitanjali rendered in English brought him the Nobel Prize, but then the translator was the poet himself.

These reflections come to one's mind as one reads the late V. V. S. Iyer's masterly critique of Kamban's Ramayana. (Kamba Ramayanam—with translations in verse or Poetic Prose of over four thousand of the original poems by V. V. S. Iyer; with a foreword by Hon. K. Santanam: A Delhi Tamil Sangham Publication. Price Rs. 7) The author's fiery enthusiasm for the poet is evident in every page of the book; so also is the inadequacy of the medium he has chosen to bring out the excellence of his poet, not because the author has not the ability to do justice to his original, but because of the wide divergence in the idiom of Tamil and English and the differences in the outlook of the eastern and western minds.

V. V. S. Iyer himself is conscious of this and brings it out in the brilliant expdsition on the Greek epics with which he opens the book. Iyer rightly joints out that while the Iliad and the Odyssey have only an academic interest in the west, which has come to worship new gods in the place of those who comprised the pantheon In India the story of Rama is not only literature to be appreciated in one's study, but a part of a religious tradition that is alive today, as it was when the epic came to oe written; perhaps more so.

For instance, it is not possible for the average Indian to dissect the character of Rama as a student of the West would dissect the character of Ulysses.

A Hindu is born as it were with the picture of Rama impressed on his mind; so intimate has been the story of Rama with his life for ages past. Naturally, this is at once an advantage as well as a challenge to the poet who tells the story of Rama.

He is thankful that he need not waste his time in painfully impressing on his reader's mind a picture of his hero. He has an esoteric audience. But then, the readers are a zealous lot who have very firm ideas of what Rama did and should do, and the least divergence from the pre-conceived path is regarded as a sacrilege. This leaves very little room for the poet to develop his theme, and if he is to repeat parrot-wise a twice-told tale, what is the purpose in writing?

It is a tribute to the genius of Kamban that he has told the story of Ramayana with such skill and artistry, that while he maintains to the last line the high purpose of the original epic, he gives touches here and there that are so brilliant and yet so unobtrusive, that in reading his Ramayana, one feels that one is reading an original work.

Valmiki's Perspective

It is Iyer's contention that Kamban by his matchless brilliance improves his raw material which is the hoary Valmiki Ramayana. Iyer cites time and again passages where Kamban makes his hero and even his "villains" more heroic; for instance, he points out that while Valmiki's Rama curses Kaikeyi when Viradha tries to carry Sita away, as well as on the occasion when Ravana actually carries her off, Kamban does not make his hero indulge in cheap abuse; nor does Sita who in a mood of despair suspects the fidelity of Rama in Valmiki's version, ever descend from the high idealism of which she is made the embodiment by Kamban. It is here, possibly, that one feels that Iyer's enthusiasm has outrun his judgment. There are occasions, it is true, in Valmiki's Ramayana when Rama fails to live upto his role as the supreme exemplar of all virtues. But as Iyer himself hints in his book, Valmiki composed the epic at a time when Rama had not been deified by popular opinion. He was, no doubt, an incarnation of God, but in assuming a man's form, the poet with more justice, depicted him as being susceptible to manly weaknesses. But leaving aside this ethical consideration, purely from the literary point of view, Valmiki had the right perspective. Nothing is more unreal than the epitome of virtuous conduct walking like a collossus through every page of a monumental epic.

The weakness of the Greek Gods, their jealousies, their partisan feelings, might have done their godhood some harm, but they have made them real in the eyes of readers even today. Kamban's Rama might never depart from the strict canons of good conduct, but it is only because Kamban is so great a poet that the character does not become another Sir Charles Grandison.

Kamban's Artistry

Iyer has adopted an original method in presenting the epic. Instead of writing a panegyeric, he has given character-sketches of the chief actors in the epic, compares them with one another, and points out the place they occupy in the whole scheme of the epic. There are some interesting pages about the structure of the epic and the method of Kamban in dealing with his story. Iyer proves conclusively that his poet's method in beginning at the biginning rather than in the "modst of things" as Homer and Virgil have done, makes the epic more readable and sustains interest till the last page and gains in momentum as the story goes on. Iyer quotes voluminously from the epic—mostly his own translations in verse—to show with what subtlety Kamban has delienated his characters, who, while retaining their epic grandeur, are also intensely individual. There are places where Kamban shows a more shrewd insight into character than Valmiki, and the occasions where he departs from his original bear witness to his remarkable "modernity". Kamban's Rama and Sita are not just the idols they are in Valmiki's Ramayana who marry each other because it is fated so. The poet takes time to weave a love idyll, bringing into use all the rich imagery which his fervid imagination is capable of.

Here is poetry in the conventional style with a vengeance, but with delightful touches and breath-taking similies, which distinguish a poet of genius from a mere versifier. The scene where Rama breaks the divine bow; the agonising suspense broken by the sound of the bow giving way—one should read the original in Kamban to appreciate the richness of his imaginative genius—the anxious vigil of Sita; the mad joy which greets the success of Rama; all these are Kamban's innovations.

But this is only one of the instances where Kamban improves his original. Iyer points out other occasions where Kamban displays a deeper insight into character, particularly in the episode where Rama adopts Vibishina as one of his brothers. In Valmiki's version, Vibishina is straightaway made to reveal Ravana's secrets which, as Iyer point out, makes the incident look suspiciously like a shady transaction. Kamban's Rama does not expect anything from Vibishina as a price of protection.

Epic Heights

It is in the battle scenes, however, that Kamban's poetry rises to epic heights and the poet exploits every incident to bring out the best in the contestants, their valour, their scorn for personal safety, and above all their sense of duty which impels Ravana's close associates to rush to their doom rather than forsake their chief at the time of his dire need. The scene where Vibishina tries to persuade Kumbakarna to leave their brother's camp, especially when he is convinced that it is a thieves' den, is a touching one, and provides an excellent opportunity to Kamban to show his best. Iyer draws attention to this episode in a feelingly written passage and this is a gem in a book which is full of such memorable passages. Space forbids us from quoting in extenso, though we are sorely tempted, but this should give a fair idea of Kamban's manner, as also the felicity of the translation. Here is Rama moved to righteous indignation at the sight of the dying Jadayu who has been mortally wounded when he tried to prevent Ravana from carrying off Sita:

He scarce had spoke when rushed the blood at once
To Rama's eyes; a storm was in his breath;
A frown settled on his manly brow, the spheres
In terror shook; the stars their orbits fled!....
The worlds lay crouching lest his sudden wrath
Should burst on them; when with a smile that meant
Destruction dire, he thus addressed the bird:
'Behold the world on its stable axis moves
And Gods unmoved look on, while in their sight
A Rakshas carries off a helpless dame.
And thous art mangled thus in her defence!
I will destroy them all in one single ruin.
The stars shall scattering fall! The sun shall burst!
The void of heaven shall shimmer with the light
Of burning spheres! And water, air and fire
And all that lives and moves shall soon dissolve
To their embryo atoms! And my wrath shall end
The Gods themselves in Heaven. And thou wilt see
The circling Universe and all that lies
Beyond, burst like a bubble in the stream!'

On the whole V. V. S. Iyer's study of Kamban's Ramayana is a "must" not only for every Tamilian, it is equally so for every student of literature. Iyer has taken pains to present Kamban's epic as a whole and has written the book more for the benefit of the non-Tamilian reader who can certainly benefit from a perusal of the book. The Delhi Tamil Sangham deserves every congratulation for bringing out this brilliant essay in criticism.—K. S. S. R.

About Kamban

KAMBAN, perhaps the greatest poet in Tamil, has become a legendary figure in Tamil literature, and even the century of his birth cannot be specified with any certainty; some put him in the ninth and others in the XII century A.D.

Tradition links him with two other poets of eminence, Ottakuthan and Avvai, and it is said that he had to fight the opposition of the literary elite of his day to get his work accepted, especially because he chose to express his debt to his patron—Sadayappa Vallal—in unmistakable terms, linking his name with the immortals in his epic.

It is a tribute to Kamban's independence that he refused to delete the references to his patron even at the cost of the literary obloquy. There are over ten thousand and five hundred stanzas of four lines each in his "Ramayana" and some of these are undoutedly interpollations made by unscrupulous admirers.

Kamban's work was influenced by the work of some of the Vaishnavite mystic-poets, chiefly Nammalwar, while there are indications that he had read with admiration Kulasekhara Alwar's rendering of episode from the Ramayana.

Kamban has left his deep impress on the Tamil letters. Acclaimed as the "Emperor of poets", his name has become synonymous with good poetry. There is a tradition that Tulsidas was influenced by Kaman's epic which he had the occasion to know from some Tamil Vidwans who were on a pilgrimage to Benares. Coming to later days, Thyagayya, the greatest composer of Karnatak music, must have been deeply influenced by his delienation of Rama as the All Merciful Being ready to take under his wing even his bitterest enemy.

JAMSAHEB IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Sept. 16, (PTI-Reuter): The Jamsaheb of Nawanagar, a member of the Indian delegation to the U. N. General Assembly arrived in New York yesterday from London. The Jamsaheb will represent India in the Budgetary Committee of the Assembly. It was said there were good prospects that he might be elected Chairman of the Committee.

The Indian Prince is also the President of the U. N. Administrative Tribunal.

The Jamsaheb told reporters at the airport that India's economic position was improving slowly but "nature has been harsh to us. There have been earthquakes and floods in Assam which will hamper India's efforts to rehabilitate her economy."

Regarding Kashmir, the Jamsaheb said it was now for the Security Council to examine the question in the light of data in its prossession. India had done her best to meet the viewpoint of the U. N. Mediator, Sir Owen Dixon, but it was not possible for her to accept conditions imposed by Pakistan as well.

Regarding Korea, the Jamsheb said it was good news that United Nations forces had taken the offesive, but there should not be too much optimism, as there was no justification for too much pessimism at the outset.

It was learnt that the Maharani would join the Jamsaheb in New York in October.

FORMOSA PUT ON UNSEC AGENDA

America Asks For Full Debate

LAKE SUCCESS, Sept. 16. (PTI Reuter): America yesterday for a full-scale debate in the Security Council on General MacArthur's fourth Korean report as the first item of business when the Council convenes on Monday.

According to observers here, this American movement an indefinite postponement of the Formosan issue as the procedural discusions would occupy the Council for several meetings.

General MacArthur's report not yet released here, is expected to contain evidence of the presence of Russian equipment on the Korean front.

The provisional agenda, which will be submitted to the Council by this month's president Sir Gladwyn Jebb, of Britain, places "Complaint of aggression upon the Republic of Korea" in the first place.

The Security Council is not expected to hold another meeting after Monday until the end of the opening debate in the General Assembly, which opens on Tuesday, as Council delegates are expected to play a major part in Assembly discussions

DISUNITY

According to usually reliable sources, the United States does not want to embark on a full-scale Council debate on Formosa at this time because of disunity among the Western powers over Formosan policy.

When the Council meets on Monday, it will also be asked by Egypt to investigate charges that Israel has embarked on a campaign to drive all Palestinian Arabs into Egyptian territory

It is expected that the Council will battle over the adoption of its agenda, with Russia insisting that the Formosan issue be considered first, and Egypt demanding that the Council at least put its complaint on the agenda

Turkey-Lebanon Contest

LAKE SUCCESS, Sept. 16 (PTI-Reuter): A close race between Lebanon and Turkey for the Middle East seat in the Security Council is expected to develop in the General Assembly this month. Voting on this issue in the General Assembly is expected to be very close and may cause a series of deadlocks.

The vacancy will be caused by the retiring of Egypt in accordance with the regular rotation of seats.

Australia's Chief Delegate

MELBOURNE, Sept. 16 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Percy C. Spender, External Affairs Minister, will lead Australia's delegation to the fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly at Lake Success. Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies announced today.

U. S. MUST UNDERSTAND PANDIT NEHRU

His Anti-Red Views Must Be Utilised, Says N. Y. Times

(P. G. KRISHANAYYA'S SERVICE)

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

THE New York Times in a banner editorial entitled "The Position of Nehru" says the struggle for Asia conceivably could be won or lost in the mind of one man—Jawaharlal Nehru, political and spiritual leader of more than 330,000,000 of the people of India. It is vital that we should try to understand him. Whatever one may think of his opinions—and most of us have been rather unhappy about some of those opinions—no one can deny that he is the most influential non-Communist voice in Asia.

He is in a sense the counterweight on the democratic side to Mao Tze-tung on the Communist side. To have Pandit Nehru as an ally in the struggle for Asiatic support is worth many divisions; to have him as an opponent or even a critic could jeopardize the position of Western democracy through out Asia.

He is not a man to be bought with any sort offer or flattery. His strength and influence are due in part to his "anti-imperialist" record and his unquestioned integrity. When he takes a stand it is from moral conviction. This does not mean that he will have the same idea of what is moral or right as an American would. Thus he condemns the North Koreans as aggressors but is not willing to follow his condemnation through to what we consider to be the logical conclusions. He is a powerful anti-Communist at home but does not fight communism elsewhere in Asia. He can be philosophical about China, but gets highly emotional and rigid about the problem of Kashmir, which is on his own doorstep.

KOREAN AFFAIRS

It took courage to condemn the Korean invasion when to most politically conscious Indians any United States or British intervention for whatever reason is ipso facto "aggression." The Prime Minister cannot help sharing the ineradicable suspicion of all Indians of the motives of the white races in Asia. Now that he has to bear the "white man's burden" himself, so to speak, he might be more understanding.

Perhaps understanding is the principle "missing component" in our mutual relations. There should be a greater effort to understand on both sides. Americans, for their part, can safely start from the premise that in Jawaharlal Nehru they have a friend whose instincts, training and position in the world all impel him to take the side of freedom and democracy against the Communists. So long as Pandit Nehru and his present associates rule India there is no fear of that great country going over to the Communist camp. Neither we nor the Indians should fear criticism or differences of opinion. The real dangers lie in misunderstanding and mistrust—two evils that are unnecessary and even inexcusable in present circumstances.

Indian Skipper To U. S.

New York is a very nice place, with as much life and activity at 2 o'clock in the morning as one would see in London or Bombay at 7 o'clock of an evening—and it is all interesting.

This was the opinion of Capt. Bhupendra N. Ghatak, who, as far as is known, is the first Indian skipper to bring a merchant vessel into this country. The captain appeared unawed by the hugeness of New York City after less than two days of scurrying about the town in "your fast-moving taxis"

This was the captain's first visit to this country and he said he was sorry to have only a short stay. He added, however, that he hoped to get in more "sightseeing at other United States ports

His ship, the Jalakanta of the India America Line of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., arrived here and left again the following day After discharging cargo at Philadelphia, she left for Baltimore. She will pick up a full cargo of grain for Bombay at Galveston.

Captain Ghatak 37 years old, and short, stocky and extremely personable is typical of modern Indian merchant mariners. He could be called the bellwether of India's merchant skippers, since he broke up the solid line of British masters aboard Indian ships and, as a result, more of these young, capable captains are likely to follow be predicted

His accomplishment in being the first to command a United States bound vessel was evidence of the progress India is making toward the goal of manning all of her commercial vessels. Indian masters and crews are not uncommon on the steamer lanes between India and the United Kingdom, or along Indian coastal waters, but the Jalakanta is the first such ship to come here.

FRENCH POLICE'S BARBARITY

Polish Protest

LONDON, Sept. 16 (PTI-Reuter): Poland has sent France a new note complaining of "gross and inhuman methods" in French Police treatment of expelled Poles.

The note, in a Polish news agency despatch received in London, was delivered to the French Embassy in Warsaw on Thursday.

It said the Foreign Ministry had again been compelled to raise the matter of the methods used by French Police during "illegal" arrests, searchings and expulsions of Poles.

"Available evident has shown that, with rare exceptions, the French Police acted with unheard grossness and barbarity during the arrests and searches."

One expelled Pole had been violently pushed out of his home while his wife was fainting, and two expelled men were not allowed to take leave of their families, the note stated.

Laik Ali's Tour

KARACHI Sept. 16, (PTI): Mir Laik Ali, former Premier of Hyderabad, left early today on a six-week tour of middle East countries and Europe for reasons "partly health and partly personal and professional".

Mir Laik Ali arrived in Karachi early in March from Hyderabad where he was in house custody following the police action in September 1948.

He told the PTI that being an engineer by profession he had during his six-month stay here been mainly engaged in giving technical advice to Pakistan Government as also advice on development planning to "certain other countries".

DESHMUKH FOR LONDON

PARIS, Sept 15, (PTI): Mr. Chintaman Deshmukh, India's Finance Minister, who presided over the fifth annual session of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund here, leaves for London on Sunday to attend the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference.

Mr. Benegal Rama Rau, India's Governor on the World Bank and other members of the Indian Delegation will also leave for London on Sunday.

ANOTHER CASE OF SABOTAGE?

LONDON, Sept 16 (PTI-Reuter): Another case of suspected sabotage in the British aircraft carrier Vengeance,—the second within two days—was reported last night.

The Admiralty said a court of inquiry aboard the vessel, now on her way to manoeuvres from Gibraltar, was investigating the discovery that a main valve had been left open.

This had been done in such a way that the engine room would have been damaged if it had net been found before the propelling machinery was brought up to full power, it was stated.

LONDON BUSMEN ON STRIKE

Transport Partially Paralysed

LONDON, Sept. 16. (PTI-Reuter): Representatives of over 15,500 striking London bus workers last night drew up six conditions under which they would return to work, while 23 of the city's 52 motor bus garages voted overwhelmingly to stay on the job.

The strike, which had partially paralysed London transport, had already closed down 25 motor bus garages and three out of 27 trolley bus depots.

Nearly 1,000 tramway men, first to join the stoppage, tonight decided to throw in their lot with the strikers. Earlier workers representatives elected a strike committee which, a spokesman said, contained no known Communists.

Labour Minister George Isaacs warned parliament yesterday that Communists had built up an organisation to foment wild cat strikes and disorganise the nations essential services. He linked Communist activity with the bus strike.

SENATE OVERRULES TRUMAN'S VETO

Citizenship Law

WASHINGTON, Sept 16 (PTI-Reuter): The United States House of Representatives has overuled President Truman's veto of a bill to permit an estimated 85,000 Japanese, Samoans and Koreans living in the United States or Hawaii to become citizens.

If the Senate also overrides the veto it will be the first time in the 81st Congress that a law has gone into the statute books over the President's objections.

As it first passed the House, the bill was intended only to remove barriers which have prevented Orientals living in the United States or Hawaii from becoming citizens. Most of the aliens involved are Japanese; a few are Koreans.

The Senate wrote in a provision, which the House accepted, to exclude from the privileges of citizenship any alien who belonged to an organisation listed as subversive by the Attorney-General during the last ten years.

It would also withdraw citizenship from any alien who joined such an organisation within five years from the date he obtained citizenship.

In his veto message, the President described the Senate provision as "vague and ill-defined" and said it would be "impossible to administer without creating a twilight species of second class citizens, persons who could be deprived of citizenship on technical grounds, through there ignorance or lack of judgment."

House Accepts Marshall

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (PTI-Reuter): The House of Representatives Armed Services Committee yesterday approved by 18 votes to seven legislation to permit General George C. Marshall to serve as Secretary of Defence.

The Senate Armed Services Committee had previously approved the legislation.

The opposing votes in the House Committee were cast by Republicans. The bill now goes to the Senate and House of Representatives for approval.

Asian Reaction To Acheson's Statement

SINGAPORE, Sept. 16 (PTI): The recent statements of Dean Acheson and Dean Rusk, the U.S. Secretary of State and Assistant Secretary respectively, on American policy towards Asia, have evoked the comment in Asian circles here that America must reflect in her policy much more effectively her realisation of the strength of the revolutionary ferment in Asia, writes K. N. Ramanathan, PTI correspondent in Malaya.

Asian public opinion takes some time to crystallise in Malaya, that is one of the effects of colonialism.

However, on some of the points in the recent statements of American objective comment in Malay, Chinese and Indian circles generally in this country has called for sincere and faithful implementation, not mere lip expression of the principles outlined.

TWO CORPORATORS ARRESTED

More Strikers Report For Duty In Mills

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay police today dispersed a crowd of Socialist-led textile strikers, which attempted to defy the ban and form itself into a public meeting at the junction of Kala Chowki and Gorupdeo by a mild lathi charge.

The police had earlier arrested four Socialist leaders, two of them Municipal Corporators Mr. S. N. Raut and Mr. V. B. Waraskar, while they were on their way to Kalachowki. The arrests were made under the Preventive Detention Act.

The fifteenth attempt of the Mill Mazdoor Sabha to break the law was a "hide and seek" affair armed police chasing slogan-shouting demonstrators who sought asylum in narrow alleys round the junction of Kala chowki and Ghorupdeo.

Beyond incessant slogan-shouting, the demonstrators did not spoil for a fight with the police who were constantly kept on their heels in an attempt to chase the crowd away from the scene of the proposed public meeting.

A solitary arrest was made.

The crowd later transferred its scene of demonstration to a nearby Lal Maidan but were prevented from holding a meeting by the police.

MORE STRIKERS RESUMED

Further improvement was noticed on the strike front today, the 33rd day of the strike.

According to a Government press release in all 24,400 workers reported for duty, 19,000 in the first shift and 5,400 in the second shift. Two more mills started working, bringing the total number of mills working during the two shifts to 22 ten fully and twelve partially.

The press note added: "The clerk of a mill, while he was returning home was assaulted today in the Lal Baug area. One person was stabbed in the Bhoiwada area yesterday. Four persons were arrested today."

JAYAPRAKASH

Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan who is arriving in the city from Poona tomorrow, is to tour the labour area in the morning to meet the strikers and acquaint himself with the sentiments of the workers with regard to the strike. He is also scheduled to address a meeting at Santa Cruz Municipal Gardens at 5-30 p.m. tomorrow.

Confirmation was lacking to a report appearing in a section of press that Jayaprakash Narayan would intervene in the strike. The Mill Mazdoor Sabha claimed tonight that the next move on the strike-front would depend on the impression Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan gathers in his tour of the labour area.

ORISSA RIVERS IN SPATE AGAIN

CUTTACK, Sept. 16, (PTI): For the second time this year all the rivers on Orissa coast are in spate due to the depression formed in the northern portion of Bay of Bengal which passed inland yesterday.

There had been heavy rain during the last four days on the east coast of Orissa and in the catchment areas of the rivers. The following is the position of the different rivers:—

SUBARNAREKHA: The flood is two feet above danger level and was this morning 17.5 feet at the railway bridge near Balasore.

MAHANADI: The river started rising since yesterday at Sambalpur, and is likely to rise at Cuttack from tomorrow.

SALINDI:— The flood reached the danger level of 13 feet yesterday morning and was still rising today.

Krishna Floods Subsiding

VIJAYAWADA, Sept. 16, (UPI): floods in the river Krishna have subsided. This evening the level of the river receded to 7 feet.

It will be remembered that the level of water in the Krishna rose to 15 feet, the maximum level to rise this time.

The recent floods have caused heavy damage to crops already affected by floods two months ago and the failure of monsoon that followed.

WILL DINKARRAO DESAI ACT NOW?

Centre Delegates Power To Deal With Black Marketeers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE work of delegation of powers to appropriate officers of the State Government who will be responsible for the actual administration of the Supplies and Prices of Goods Ordinance in their respective areas is making progress.

Necessary powers have already been delegated to Officers of 23 States including U.P., Madras, Orissa, Bihar, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Hind Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Coorg, Bhopal, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Punjab, Rajasthan, PEPSU, Madhya Bharat, Delhi, Ajmer, Cutch, Tripura, Bhilaspur and Bombay.

Similar delegation of Powers will be made to other States as soon as their replies are received to the Central Government's Memorandum on the subject.

It will be recalled that immediately after the promulgation of the Ordinance Mr. Dinkarrao Desai, Food and Civil Supplies Minister to the Government of Bombay stated that unless powers were delegated to the States the Ordinance would not be effective as it purported to be. The delegation of power under the Ordinance to the States will therefore, now, it is expected enable Mr. Desai to take action against blackmarketeers and hoarders in the city and the rest of the State.

Minister's Assurance To Refugees

BOMBAY, Sept. 16 (UPI).

Mr. Dinkarrao Desai, Minister for Civil Supplies, Government of Bombay, assured a deputation of the displaced persons which waited on him at the Secretariat on Thursday that Government would give all possible help to displaced persons, if they took to manufacturing lines, instead of commercial trades in which there was already too much competition.

The deputation urged the minister to grant special cloth quota to displaced persons direct from the mills to help the displaced cloth traders to rehabilitate themselves.

The minister is understood to have pointed out to the deputationists that the total consumption of cloth in Bombay was 4000 bales per month, and there were already 3000 cloth shops in the city. He therefore, told them that the cloth dealers would be seriously affected, if government encouraged more cloth shops.

MADRAS TO APPEAL

High Court Judgment And Red Detenus

MADRAS, Sept. 16 (PTI): The judgment of the Madras High Court invalidating the Indian Criminal Law Amendment (Madras) Act will not necessitate release of Communist detenus in the State, according to a spokesman of the Madras Government. The Communists, he said, were detained under the Maintenance of Public Order Act.

The spokesman said that under the High Court judgment thirty associations declared illegal by the Government would cease to be illegal. He said that the position of the Communist party which had also been declared illegal under the Criminal Law Amendment Act was not clear, because the question whether political parties like the Communist Party came within the meaning of "associations of citizens" mentioned in the act had to be settled yet. However, he said, the matter was being examined by the Government.

The Advocate-General has been asked to take necessary steps to file an appeal in the Supreme Court against the judgment of the Madras High Court declaring the Criminal Law Amendment Act 'ultra vires' of the Constitution, he said.

Ethiopia Wants Indian Medicos

NEW DELHI, Sept. 16

Enquiries have been received by the Government of India and also by their Legation in Ethiopia, Addis Ababa about the possibility of Indian doctors setting up private practice in that country or finding employment under that Government.

The Ministry of Public Health, Government of Ethiopia recruits medical personnel of any nationality. It is, however, necessary that their qualifications and credentials be examined and approved by the General Advisor, Board of Health in the Ministry of Public Health.

Any Indian medical men who are desirous of going to Ethopia whether they wish to seek employment under that Government or they wish to set up private practice—should submit applications with necessary credentials and recommendations to the Ministry of Public Health of the Imperial Ethiopian Government through the Legation of India at Addis Ababa.

Call To Indians In Ceylon

COLOMBO, Sept. 15 (PTI): Mr. A. Aziz (MP. for Maskeliya) a leader of the ceylon Indian Congress addressing a large gathering of estate workers at Dehiowita stressed the importance of all Indian estate workers becoming Ceylon citizens.

"Whatever difficulties there may be, you must all hurriedly register yourselves as Ceylon citizens, and become part and parcel of the body politic of this country", he said.

Mr. Aziz added that there were many Indians in Ceylon who entertained doubts about Ceylon citizenship, there were some, he said, who were under the impression that if they become Ceylon citizens they would not be able to go to India. "This is all wrong. Every citizen has the right to go anywhere, provided he has the means."

Referring to hardships experienced by Indians in sending remittances to their dependents in India, Mr. Aziz hoped that the matter could be amicably settled.

SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION

NEW DELHI, Sept. 16 (PTI): The Registrar-General and Census Commissioner of the Government of India, has under the orders of the President, estimated the population of Scheduled Castes in all the part 'A' and part 'B' States, excepting Jammu and Kashmir, to be 49.837 millions as on March 1, 1950.

The total population of these states is 332.95 millions and the scheduled castes from 14.9 percent.

Wholesale Prices Go Up

Wholesale prices, as measured by the Official Index (with the year ended August 1939 as 100) witnessed a rise of 1.8 per cent to 409.2 in August, 1950, as compared with 405.2 for July, 1950. All the five groups constituting the general index viz. 'Food Articles', 'Industrial Raw Materials', 'Semi-Manufacturers', 'Manufactures' and 'Miscellaneous' moved up by 0.9, 1.4, 1.2, 0.5 and 2.6 per cent respectively to 426.5, 513.1, 343.8, 349.9 and 727.3.

Defence Of Western Europe

NEW YORK, Sept. 16. (PTI-Reuter): The 12 North Atlantic Council Foreign Ministers today began the second day of their meeting here to take up an American proposal for an international army under a Supreme Commander to defend Western Europe.

REDDIAR RESIGNS

Protest Against Job-Hunting

MADRAS, Sept. 16 (PTI).

MR. O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIER former Chief Minister of Madras has tendered his resignation of the membership of the Tamil Nad Congress Working Committee.

In a letter addressed to the President of the T.N.C.C., Mr. K. Kamaraja Nadar, Mr. Reddiar says: "Today no Congress work is being done in Tamil Nad. The hunt for power and office has become the mania of Congressmen"

Mr. Reddiar complained that the President had not consulted him in advance before appointing him as a member of the Working Committee "at least for courtesy's sake".

Mr. Reddier had proposed the name of Mr. C. P. Subbiah to the Presidentship at the recent Tamil Nad Congress Presidential election against Mr. Kamaraja Nadar.

This is the second resignation from the Committee in two days, Mr C. P. Subbiah, having resigned yesterday.

Food Supplies To Deficit Areas

NEW DELHI, Sept. 16 (PTI): The Central Ministry of Food despatched 66,200 tons of foodgrains to deficit areas during the week ending September 7, it is learned. The main recipients were Madras (19,700 tons), Bombay (13,950 tons) and West Bengal (9,800 tons). Other areas received 22,750 tons.

Jordan's Allegations Dismissed

LAKE SUCCESS, September 16 (PTI-Reuter): Israel has dismissed allegations by Jordan that Jewish forces had invaded her territory as the "latest of a long series of groundless complaints", addressed by Arab governments to the United Nations. Mr. Aubrey Eban, Israeli representative to United Nations wrote to Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary General, denying that Israeli force were in places forbidden under the armistice agreements.

Indian Delegation To I.R. Congress

NEW DELHI, Sept. 16.

Mr. K. C. Bakhle, Chief Commissioner of Railways, will lead India's delegation to the International Railway Congress session which is to meet in Rome from September 25 lasting for ten days.

Other members of the delegation are Messrs B. B. Verma, General Manager, E. I. Railway, and C. H. D'Souza, Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer, G.I.P. Railway, who are now on leave in Europe, and Mr. V V. Bhide, till lately Traffic Officer, B.B. and C.I. Railway, and now working with the Indian Embassy in France.

The Chief Commissioner of Railways leaves Delhi by rail on Sunday, September 17, for Bombay en route to Europe.

Russia's New Battleship

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 16 (PTI-Reuter): The first of Russia's new 35,600 ton battleships, the "Sovietsky Soyuz" (Soviet Union) has been undergoing trials in the Eastern Baltic this month, naval sources stated here. Fifteen years in the building, she was originally intended to carry twelve 40.6 centimetre guns in four turrets, fourteen of 15 centimetres calibre, fourteen of 45 millimetre, and ten of 20 millimetre. But the sources said, after consultation with German naval experts taken from prisoner of war camps, plans were made to strengthen her fire power. The vessel now has six 40.6 millimetre guns in two turrets, twenty 15 centimetre guns, twenty-four 45 millimetre guns, forty 20 millimetre guns and two batteries of rockets, they said

SECUNDERABAD, September 16 (UPI): The Special Tribunal met at Trimulgherry this morning and adjourned the case against Mir Laik Ali and 16 others to the 25th September.

TRAINING CHILDREN FOR CITIZENSHIP

Shri Kher's Suggestions At Balkan-Ji-Bari Meeting

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE need of serving the children of the parents belonging to the lower strata of society was emphasised by Shri B. G. Kher Chief Minister, presiding over the General Meeting of the Balkan-ji-Bari Silver Jubilee Celebrations Committee, this afternoon, in the Committee Room at the Secretariat.

Besides the office-bearers and the works of the organisation, Shri V. L. Mehta, Minister for Finance, Shri M. M. Naik-Nimbalkar, Minister for Labour and Industries, and Shrimati Indumati Sheth, Parliamentary Secretary, were present.

Life is becoming more and more strenuous, Shri Kher said, and, therefore, such an activity is all the more necessary for training children for future citizenship.

Unless the minds of children are fresh and healthy, it will not be possible to educate them. Recreation and education, therefore, from part and parcel of the same process.

LITERACY CAMPAIGN

The Chief Minister said that anything new would be looked upon with suspicion and, therefore it was necessary to create a receptive atmosphere for any kind of reform that might have to be introduced. He referred to the spade work that had to be done in Bombay for the literacy campaign and added that Balkan-ji-Bari had by this time secured a good number of workers with whose help the object of the movement could be achieved.

After confirmation of the minutes of the last meeting, the Chairmen of the various sub-committees appointed for Silver Jubilee Celebrations gave an account of the progress made by each one of them. Shri Kher expressed satisfaction at the work done by the organisation as well as by the various sub-committees.

The Chief Minister had asked Shri Vaikunth Mehta to carry on the work of the meeting as he had to leave for another meeting. Several suggestions regarding the programme and work to be done for Silver Jubilee Celebration were considred. Shri Mehta appealed to all present to do their utmost to collect the required funds.

Earlier a meeting of the Governing Body of the Balkan-ji-Bari met in the office of the Chief Minister and discussed the high lights of the programme of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations.

METTUR DAM FULL TO CAPACITY

MADRAS Sept 16: The Mettur Dam—which has never been full during the past two years owing to drought—has now reached its peak level of 120ft.

Mr. A. R. Venketachari, Chief Engineer (irrigation) Madras stated today that the dam had "the maximum capacity" this year.

He pointed out that there was no danger of the dam over-flowing, as they could control and maintain 120ft. level letting out surplus water.

Thirumal Rao In Hyderabad

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 16 (UPI): Mr. M. Thirumal Rao, Deputy Minister for Food, Government of India, arrived here on a three-day official visit. The Deputy Minister, during his three-day stay here, will confer with the Hyderabad officials on the food situation and other allied matters.

Mr. Thirumal Rao is scheduled to leave for Nasik on September 18 by train via Manmad, to attend the Congress session.

Sardar To Visit Hyderabad

SECUNDERABAD, September 16 (UPI): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister, will pay a visit to Hyderabad during the middle of October.

This is reported to have been conveyed by Sardar Patel himself to the State Congress leaders who called on him in Bombay a few day ago.

Students Take Thought: Talks In The City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An in-camera session of delegates to the National Union of Students Convention was held this morning at the Sunderbai Hall. The session was not open to fraternal delegates, and only those delegates who had been elected by either colleges or students unions were permitted to participate in the deliberations of the session.

Mr. R. K. Sinha was elected to conduct this morning session of the convention at a meeting held late last night.

Great dissatisfaction at the manner in which the convention was being conducted was expressed by several delegates, and serious breaches in the ranks of the members are reported.

At today's session even conveners of the convention were not permitted to be present.

Mr. Saumyendranath Tagore was to have presided over the convention, but was told that the Prime Minister had refused to address the convention if Mr. Tagore was in the chair. It is now learnt that Pandit Nehru was not consulted in the matter and that his reported refusal to address the students was not true.

Vulcano's Fury In Philippines

Heavy Loss Of Life And Property

MANILA, (Philippines) September 16, (PTI): A red cross worker reported today that 62 people were dead, 17 critically injured and "several score" missing from increasingly violent volcanic eruptions on Camiguin Island, north of Mindanao.

London Bullion

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Silver spot and forward, closed.

Gold bars fine per ounce, closed.

London Exchanges

LONDON, Sept. 16.

T.T. London on New York 2.7987 to 3.8012.

T.T. New York on London previous closing 2.79.7/8 to 2.80/-1/8.

EXCHANGES: India 1/5.94 to 1/6.06, New York closed.

DISCOUNTS: Bank Bills 3 mths. 11/16, per cent, six mths. 7/8 per cent.

Castorseed Bombay £66 nom. Groundnuts Indian £83 to 72-1/2 quoted according to shipment each month, Linseed Calcutta £73 nom. C and F terms per ton.

METALS: Silver and gold closed.

VISVESVARAYA'S ADVICE TO MYSOREANS

Felicitations On 90th Birhday

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An appeal to the Mysoreans to identify their interest with those of the indigenous population and maintain their traditional standards of honesty of purpose, industry and efficiency was made by Sir Visvesvaraya speaking at a function held in honour of his 90th birthday by the Mysore Association this evening.

"I have always tried to maintain my principles even amidst difficulties, Sir M. Visvesvaraya added. He referred to the two occasions on his life, when on grounds of principles, he resigned from service.

Thanking his friends and well-wishers for the warmth of affection shown to him on such "an unimportant occasion as his 90th birthday, he concluded that he could well say that he had "a pleasant life on this planet."

Earlier Mr. J. N. Iyer, President of the Mysore Association, in a welcome speech, said that "it is impossible to enumerate or even make passing reference to your great and shining achievements!" Describing him as "the greatest engineer living today" and the "architect of Modern Mysore" Mr Iyer said that there was no engineering scheme of any magnitude in India where he had not been consulted.

Messages of congratulations and good wishes were read but at the meeting.

Mr. Iyer announced amidst cheers that Sir Visvesvaraya was made the first honorary member of the Association.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, Sept. 17.

AIR NEWS FROM DELHI

Bengali—7-30 a.m., 2-30 p.m. 7-30. English—8 a.m. 1-30 p.m. 6 9, Gujarati—7-45 a.m., 1 p.m., 6-10 9-15. Kannada—7 45 a.m. 7-45, 3-15 Hindi 8-15 a.m., 1-40 p.m., Malayalam—7-30 a.m. 7-30 p.m. Marathi—8-30 a.m. 12-50 p.m., 8, Tamil—7-15 a.m., 2 p.m. 7-15, Telugu—7 a.m. 1-50 p.m., 7 Urdu—9 a.m 8 p.m.

BOMBAY

244m. 7-45 a.m. P Padhyay, G geet, 8-15 R S Pai, lalit, 11-45 Pramila Jadhav, shudh sarang, 12-15 p.m. For women, G. 12-50 J. Thaker's party, G. garba-geets. 1-0 V. Shipley, guiter, 1-40 Promenaae concert, 2-0 Opera concert, 5-0 V. L. Inamdar, mulani, 5-30 V. Shipley guitar, 5-45 J. Thakkar's party, garoiggets, 6-10 P. Upadhyay, G geet, 6-20 M. Ismail, sarangi 6-30 G. Joshi, mawar, 7-10 Locals, 7-20 Air quarter, 7-30 R. S. Pai, lalit guari, 7-45 For industrial workers, 8-30 P. Mudaliar, Pilu, 8-45 P. Upadhyay, G. geet, 9-15 S. Raghviah, K. music, 9-45 Surprise item, 9-55 Musical interlude, 10 Theresa Athaide, pianoforte, 10-25 Tagliavini (tenor) and P. Tassinari (soprano) 10-40 R. Modi, viola.

VARIATIONS—353m. 7-30 a.m. Mangal prabhat 7-40 Prog 8-0 V. Shipley, guitar, 8-45 Malani Pande compositions of Madgulkar, 11 Film songs, 12-15 p.m. R Rinikar's M. feature "phulrani", 1-0 Gaulan, 1-30 H. P. Bhajan Mandali, abhang, 1-50 Malati Pande, M. songs 2-10 V. L. Inamdar, gaud sarang, 5-30 For children, M. 6-0 Pramila Jadhav, pad, 6-20 Villagers' prog. in M. and 6-50 in K, 8-15 Pramila Jadhav, M songs 8-30 K. Kumar, films review, H, 8-45 Malati Pande, M. H. songs, 9-30 Radio trailer, M 9-45 D. Amel, Radio Orch., 10-0 R. S. Pai, bhoopal nat, 10-20 G. Joshi, bahar.

BARODA

250M.—7-30 a.m. Bhajanamrit, 7-45 Prog., 7-50 As in Ahmedabad, 8-15 Y. T. Parvate, kh. lalit. 9-0 G. K. Govande, violin, 9-10 B. Desai, G. geets, 5-30 p.m. G. M. Govande, violin, 5-45 As in Ahmedabad, 6-10 V. N. Potkar, Marwa thaat's variety) 6-30 For rural listeners, 7-0 G. geets, 7-15 Air quawwali party, 7-30 G. K. Govnade, violin. 7-45 B. Desai, G. geet, 8-0 Geeta Roy, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 Listeners' requests, 9-30 Y. T. Parvate, kh. puria.

AHMEDABAD

326—1m., 7-30 a.m. W. Mahommad, G. pads, 7-40 S. Gundani, violin, 7-30 W. Mahommad, ghazals, 8-15 Yiyan milan 8-30 W. Mahommad, G. ghazals, 9-0 For children 5-30 p.m. As in Baroda, 5-45 W. Mahommad, bhajans, 6-10 As in Baroda. 6-30 Tell us, 6-45 Gaueri Diwanji, sitar, 7-0 W. Mahommad, geets, 7-15 Variety, 7-30 For industrial workers 8-0 Locals, 8-5 Vasumati Divetia. 8-30 W. Mahommad, bhajans, 8-45 Gauri Diwanji, sitar, 9-30 As in Baroda.

GOA.

31-22M—8 a.m. Hindi film music, 9-30 Air Music by air, 9-45 Music by air, 10-0 Cavalcade of music, 10-30 Tropicana. 10-45 Pipes of melody, 11-0 Week's 10 top tunes, 12-0 p.m. Meet the band, 12-30 Voice of prophecy, 1-0 Request prog., 2-0 Hindi request prog. 3-0 Hindi Film music, 4-0 Salon serenade, 4-30 Concert hall of Air, 5-0 Through listening glass. 5-30 Back to Bible.

INDIANISATION OF IMPERIAL BANK

Special Officer Deputed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

It was reliably learnt in Bombay Secretariat circles that the Government of India put through a request to the Government of Bombay, asking for the services of Mr. B. Venkatappiah, Finance Secretary, to function on the staff of the Reserve Bank of India, for a specific purpose, which is the immediate Indianisation of the Imperial Bank of India, which, though it is a private commercial bank, represents the Reserve Bank of India wherever the Reserve Bank has no branches.

Mr. Venkatappiah goes to the Reserve Bank as a Special Officer with the status of a Deputy Governor. It will be one of his jobs, it is learnt, to Indianise the Imperial Bank, by the substitution of qualified Indians in the officer cadre for the present overwhelming majority of Britons.

Though the policy of Indianisation was formally initiated some years ago, all the new hands taken as officers being Indians and not foreigners, still today a majority of officers—more than 75 per cent—continues to be foreign.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Bhadrapad Shud 6, 2006
Muslim: Zilhej 4, 1369
Parsi: Fervardin 15, 1320
Sunrise: 6-27 a.m.
Sunset: 6-41 p.m.
Hightide: 03-26, 15-04
Lowtide: 09-04, 21-20

CHOWPATTY TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE: The following office-bearers have been elected for the Chowpatty Taluka Congress Committee: Sri H. N. Trivedi, President; Srimathi Usha Khandwala and Sri Jagannath Naik, Secretaries and Sri S. K. Tripathi, Treasurer.

PRAGATISHIL BANGALI JUBA SAMITY: The 75th birth anniversary of Dr. Saratchandra Chatterjee at the Poddar College Hall at 5-30 p.m. Sree Mama Varerkar will preside. A short literary programme with songs, recitations and symposium has been arranged.

STUDENTS CULTURAL FESTIVAL A dance-recital programme which is a part of the Cultural Festival of the National Union of Students will be given at the Excelsior Theatre today at 9-30 in the morning.

ASSAM MEDICAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

"Under the auspices of the Assam Medical Relief Committee a public meeting will be held at Sunderbai Hall, Queens Road, at 6 p.m. on Monday when Dr. G V. Deshmukh will preside and Justice Bhagwati, Dr. Yodh and Jayprakash Narayan will address the meeting".

Big Haul Of Ganja

BOXES OPENED AT GRANT ROAD STATION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The B.B. and C.I. Railway police confiscated today two wooden boxes of Ganja lying at Grant Road station since September 9 as the consignee failed to take delivery of them.

Panch witnesses were surprised when the police opened the cases and found 150 lbs of the contraband drug valued at about Rs. 8 000.

The consignor of the packages, which arrived here by the Meerut Express, was given as Kasimali Chandumall of Indore, and the consignee Rathanlall Surajmall of Bombay, but the police suspect that the names are fictitious.

Overseas Mails

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for Ceylon, Australia, Fiji Islands and New Zealand will be made from Bombay on September 20, 1950 by P. and O. R.M.S. "HIMALAYA".

Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6 p.m. on September 19, 1950, will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

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Are you facing difficult problems about money, health, love, family profession and feel unhappy and discouraged? If so send your full name and address with confidential—details of your troubles and worries and I will send you full particulars about the remarkable Occult way of helping you to success, joy and happiness very quickly. Let the Miracle of prayer work wonders for you. The sooner you start the sooner you get results. Enclose your Birth Date or copy of Horoscope if available.

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The Great Mesmerist & Zamindar,
ELLORE (W. G. Dt.)

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CINEMA

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2102

Bombay State Athletic Assn

MEET ORGANISED FOR OCTOBER 1.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay State Athletic Association are organising a meet on October 1 at 7-15 a.m. at the Oval.

All entries should be forwarded to Mr. Jal Pardiwalla or Mr. U. S. Rao before September 28.

The following is the list of events:—

MEN'S OPEN:— 1,500 metres run, 400 metres Shuttle Relay.

BOYS UNDER 18:— 1,500 metres run and 100 metres run.

BOYS UNDER FIFTEEN:— 200 metres run.

GIRLS UNDER 18:— 50 metres run, 200 metres Shuttle Relay and Putting the Shot.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4-15 p.m. Vijay Prakash vs National F.C. 'B' (Puthli Cup).

5-30 p.m. I.C.L. vs Ahmednagar XI (W. I. Championship).

Oval

3-30 p.m. Jai Hind 'B' vs National 'A'.

4-30 p.m. Vijaya 'A' vs Vande Mataram 'B'.

5-30 p.m. Bombay Port 'A' vs Jai Hind 'A' (Karnatak Soccer).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel.

4-30 p.m. BEST vs Khandoba Vijay.

5-30 p.m. Dockyard 'A' vs Bombay Amateurs (Satiranjan Shield).

TABLE TENNIS

C.C.I. Courts

3-30 p.m. Junior Singles second round, 4 p.m. Ladies Singles first and second rounds, 5-15 p.m. Men's Doubles upper half first and second rounds, 6-15 p.m. Men's Doubles lower half first and second rounds (C.C.I. Championships).

Neglected Chocolate Baby Wins Rajaram Chhatrapati Gold Cup

OUTSIDERS DOMINATE AT POONA

By Our Racing Correspondent

POONA SATURDAY.

ANOTHER BAD DAY WAS IN STORE FOR PUNTERS TO-DAY AT POONA WHEN THE LAST DAY OF THE BIG MEETING WAS DECIDED. PUNTERS FAILED TO GET THE ADVANTAGE OF THE DAY'S ONLY FIRM FAVOURITE. GREEK STAR, FACILE WINNER OF THE OPENING EVENT ON WHOM THE BOOKMAKERS WERE RELUCTANT TO OFFER REASONABLE PRICE AND THE INVESTORS ON THE TOTE COLLECTED ONE EXTRA RUPEE FOR EACH TENNER.

A grand double through rank outsiders, Radio Star and Chocolate Baby by Jockey Shanker Raut was the outstanding feature of the day.

Chocolate Baby who was a sore disappointment to her previous owner, Rao Saheb Parker scored the chief event the Rajaram Chhatraputi Memorial Cup narrowly from the fast galloping cocktop. The winner was acquired by his joint owners for a song during the last Secunderabad season.

Ghizala passed the winning post 1-3/4 lengths ahead of Shubh Luxmi in the Shimoga Plate. As anticipated by observers the red ball went up and the stewards upheld the objection after a brief enquiry. The original winner was relegated to second place and the race was awarded to Shubh Luxmi.

There were only two successful tickets on the daily treble today. Each ticket returned Rs. 26,172-8.

The following are the results:—

THE THANA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 8-12 Duffy 1
Mr. N. H. Dhunjibhoy's IMROZ 8-12 P. Khade 2
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's PAPER CROWN 8-12 K. Singh 3
Mr. J. R. Bhadani's ALL-IN-ALL 8-12 J. Bhosle 4

Not run: S. Island, Bessemer and Kalyani.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 11. Places Rs. 11 and Rs. 12.

Trainer: Buckley.

THE OOTACAMUND PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr. B. A. Thorstenson's DRY DAY 8-2 Damodar 1
Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Mistry's CHHOTI BEGUM 8-9 Antoo .. 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's FOX TROT 8-11 Kasbekar 3
Mr. A. H. Jasdanwalla's BATTLE SONG 9-1 Gumansingh 4

All ran.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 45. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 21 and Rs. 16.

Trainer: F. Malone.

THE SANGLI PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Sehgal's BARA MULLA 8-5 Medhe 1
Messrs. J. C. Shah and H. R. Jaitly's SAITA 8-9 Kadam 2
Mr. K. M. Modi's RUKHSANA 9-0 P. Khade 3
Mr. T. A. Motabhoy's FIND OUT 8-7 Hanumansingh 4

Not run: Bihari and Lira Malt.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 35. Places Rs. 27, Rs. 70 and Rs. 24.

Trainer: F. Rosario.

THE OOTACAMUND PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr. R. J. Sigtia's WHIRLPOOL 8-2 Devaney 1
Messrs. E. D. Pandole and A. S. Motabhoy's GIPSY BILL 8-10 Aurobinda 2
Mr. S. Zito's POLDO 7-11 Pierce .. 3

All ran.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 85. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 17 and Rs. 22.

Trainer: Buckley.

THE THANA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel's RADIO STAR 8-12 Raut 1
Mr. B. A. Thorstenson's SILVER PYLON 8-12 Damodar 2
Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Kapadia's LIBERATOR 8-12 Duffy 3

Not run: Al Mohalab.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 112. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 16 and Rs. 14.

Trainer: K. M. Patel.

THE RAJARAM CHHATRAPATI MEMORIAL GOLD CUP—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Messrs. M. A. Ansari and M. H. Alimahomed's CHOCOLATE BABY 7-0 Raut 1
Messrs. S. Zito and Purjor F. Mehta's COCKTOP 8-2 R. Bhosle 2
Mr. A. S. Motabhoy's MADURI 8-12 Hanumansingh 3

Not run: Majestic Way, Courage and Subh Laxmi.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 207. Places Rs. 55, Rs. 26 and Rs. 29.

Trainer: Akbar Khan.

THE SHIMOGA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. G. R. Kolte's SHUBH LUXMI 8-5 Mullsingh 1
Mr. D. R. Zaveri's GHIZALA 7-10 Kasbekar 2
Mr. A. J. Wadia's TOMCAT 8-1 S. Chavan 3

Not run: Courage and Dil-Ki-Bat.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 51. Places Rs. 25 and Rs. 32.

Trainer: Powar.

THE SANGLI PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Shah's TRUMAN 8-13 Jaisingh 1
Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Mistry's PRINCESSA 8-8 Antoo 2
Maharani Chimnabai's ANANT LAKSHMI 7-9 Damodar 3

Not run: Caltex.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 81. Places Rs. 33, Rs. 27 and Rs. 21.

Trainer: Bhagwagar.

BOARD APPROVES COACHING PLANS

BOMBAY, Sept 16 (PTI): The Coaching Sub-committee of the Board of Control for Cricket in India announced today the programme of the Board's coaches, Mr. Hallows and Mr. Eddie Paynter, who will arrive in Bombay along with the Commonwealth Cricket team on September 30.

Mr. A. S. De Mello, President of the Board, was in the chair. The sub-committee consisting of Mr. H. N. Contractor (Bombay), Colonel C. K. Nayudu (Holkar), Rao Sahib K. S. Ranga Rao (Madras) Mr. G. C. Jain (Delhi) and Mr. M. G. Bhave (Maharashtra) approved of the recommendations made by Mr. De Mello.

Following is the programme of the coaches over a period of five months:

Month of October in Bombay: A lecture course for coaches recommenred by State Cricket Associations;

Month of November, in Bombay: coaching at Brabourne Stadium for cricketers selected by Bombay and contiguous states;

Month of December in Kanpur: Coaching in Green Park, Kanpur, for cricketers elected by the U. P. Cricket Association;

Month of January in Calcutta: Coaching at Eden Gardens Calcutta, for cricketers selected by the Cricket Association of West Bengal; and

Month of February in Madras: coaching on the MCC ground Madras, for cricketers from the South Zone.

A Goalless Draw

KARNATAK LEAGUE SOCCER FINAL

Shree Krishna F. C. were lucky to escape defeat at the hands of National Sports Club in the replayed final of the Karnatak League, played this evening at Oval.

Ramanand the enterprising centre-forward of the National Sports Club failed to score twice when he has had two easy passes from Babu the inside right.

The game ended in a goalless draw.

Earlier, two matches were played in the Puthli Cup and following are the results:—

Hind Bros. F. C. 3, (Raju, Sanil and Ramanand), Young India 'B' 1 (Salian).

Satya Vijaya 5 (Bhoja 3, Murthi and Mahabala), Mangalore Blues 0.

WALAWALKAR BEATS HILLOO

C.C.I. Open Table Tennis Tourney

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The C.C.I. Open Table Tennis Tournament has now advanced to the fourth round of the Men's Singles and the Junior's Singles first round was also completed. Little of note was seen to cause any enthusiasm and from the performances seen, players seem to be getting stale.

P. D. Hilloo who beat Prakash Nayudu yesterday surprised V. B. Jog today winning in three sets, but as things turned out to be Hilloo succumbed to D. D. Walawalkar after putting in a stiff fight.

R. J. Dawda provided a sensational upset, when he had S. N. Gandhi beat in the extra set.

The following are the results:—

JUNIOR SINGLES (First Round)

S. V. Merchant beat P. P. Gokuldas 21-12 21-5; S. L. Bajaj w.o. A. L. Apte; B. F. Pundole beat Habib D. Issa 23-21 21-11 23-21; P. F. Nariman beat P. P. Dundh 21-15 21-11; P. J. Bhagat beat M. R. Mehta 21-11 21-18; B. J. Bamboat beat A. T. Lulla 21-9 21-11; S. K. Thackersey beat H. J. Bhagat 21-10 21-18; N. V. Merchant beat A. B. Adarkar 21-12 21-15; C. P. Nayudu beat C. R. Jhaveri 21-14 21-17; K. K. Karanjia beat R. C. Kapadia 21-12 21-19; M. L. Lulla beat C. Bambawale 21-9 21-9; S. E. Dastur beat C. V. Ranganath 21-7 21-11; A. B. Dhadpale beat C. B. Sheth 21-16 21-11; L. A. Ramanan beat B. S. Bharucha 24-22 21-17; Subash Pandit beat B. A. Dudwadkar 21-9 21-18; P. R. Vednarayan beat B. S. Khambata 21-13 21-13.

MEN'S SINGLES (Third Round)

A. I. Jacob beat N. S. Mallapur 21-15 21-10; V. V. Prabhu beat D. C. Mehta 21-7 21-4; K. K. Karanjia beat K. R. Laxman 21-15 21-14; M. Shinde beat J. M. Lopez 21-15 21-18; D. Solomon beat S. C. Mudnaney 21-10 17-21 21-14; S. L. Shroff beat R. K. Suvarna 21-15 21-12; A. G. Nandan beat C. K. Dhandha 21-13 21-8; M. I. Parker beat I. Swamy 21-18 21-15; B. Abraham beat E. D. Anklesaria 21-6 21-5; V. B. Shanbhag beat J. Sequeira 16-21 21-14 21-16; A. Benjamin beat B. Surendra 15-21 21-19 21-17; J. G. Parekh beat D. N. Manaktola 21-13 21-13; D. N. Chalmers beat R. V. Chawathe 21-17 21-15; R. J. Dawda beat S. N. Gandhi 16-21 22-20 23-21; J. Ezekiel beat K. R. Panjri 21-17 21-16; S. V. Gokar beat T. M. Rasal 21-12 21-7; R. K. Karkera beat S. Rao 21-11 21-17; B. N. Sen beat P. R. Vednarayan 21-19 21-14; D. D. Walawalkar beat G. K. Kalambi 21-14 21-12; L. L. Bajaj beat V. Krishnan 21-13 21-7; N. Hariharan beat V. Rangannath 26-23 21-17; J. K. Umrigar beat R. D. Halady 12-21 21-19 21-19; P. D. Hilloo beat V. B. Jog 20-22 21-19 21-17; N. L. Bajaj beat M. Srinivasan 21-19 12-21 21-16; N. Krishnamurthy beat V. Venkatraman 21-12 21-16; D. N. Bhatkal beat S. Narayan 14-21 21-13 21-10; U. S. Bangera beat S. N. Desai 21-9 21-4; I. R. Joosab beat K. Vasant 21-13 21-11; M. V. Halady beat K. R. Swamy 21-18 21-11; P. S. Sandhwala beat Narayan L. Bajaj 21-13 21-11; C. R. Kelekar beat P. K. Joshi 19-21 21-19 21-17; L. G. Waigankar w.o. R. N. Ugrankar.

S. V. Gokal [illegible] Parekh 21-13 19-21 21-17; J. Ezekiel beat D. Solomon 21-15 21-19; K. K. Karanjia beat D. N. Chalmers 21-18 21-14; R. J. Dawda beat V. B. Shanbhag 21-15 12-21 21-14; V. V. Prabhu beat A. G. Nandan 21-14 11-21 24-22; M. I. Parker beat A. Benjamin 21-19 21-10; A. I. Jacob beat B. Abraham 21-11 21-18; S. L. Shroff beat M. Shinde 16-21 21-12 21-19; B. N. Sen beat R. K. Karkera 21-11 21-19; D. N. Bhatkal beat J. K. Umrigar 21-19 21-17; N. L. Bajaj beat L. L. Bajaj 22-20 21-10; M. Hariharan beat N. Krishnamoorthy 21-19 21-18; I. R. Joosab beat U. S. Bangera 21-10 21-11; D. D. Walawalkar beat P. D. Hilloo 10-21 21-16 21-13; M. V. Halady beat C. R. Kelekar 20-22 21-15 21-16; P. S. Sandhawala beat L. G. Waigankar 21-9 12-21 21-12.

E. BENGAL ANNEX I.F.A. SHIELD

Calcutta League Champions Equal A Record

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16, (PTI.).

EAST Bengal, Calcutta League champions for the last two years annexed the I.F.A. Shield for the second consecutive year today by defeating the Services XI by three goals to nil.

East Bengal are also the holders of Rovers Cup, Bombay.

The West Bengal Governor, Dr. K. N. Katju, and General K. M. Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army were among the distinguished visitors.

The winners produced the best form they were capable of inspite of a rickety defence and fully deserved their victory. They equalled the record established by the Gordon Highlanders in 1908 and 1909 and the Calcutta Football Club in 1922 and 1923 of being League Champions and IFA Shield holders in two consecutive years. Last year they beat Mohun Bagan in the Shield final.

This was the 57th final of the shield. East Bengal played in the final for the seventh time an achievement not attained so far by any other team.

A huge crowd turned out to see the match, and big queues of enthusiasts waited at the gates since the early hours of the morning to purchase tickets. A capacity crowd failing to get admission witnessed the game from the ramparts.

Before the game started the teams were presented to Dr. K. N. Katju, Governor of West Bengal and General K. M. Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, by Mr. S. K. Gupta, President of the Indian Football Association.

East Bengal had to play R. Majumdar as right in the unavoidable absence of B. Bose, and N. Guha, a veteran of the middle forties, as left back. N. Guha, though a bit uncomfortable due to his weight, gave a brilliant account on positional interceptions and deft headwork. In the eighteenth minute of the second half he had to be carried off with a nose injury but resumed shortly after wards. R. Majumdar and Gokul, left half, were the best defenders of the day and broke all movements of the military to keep danger at a safe distance.

Apparao and Ahmed Khan, inside right and inside left respectively, gave a clever exhibition of concerted movements and often created anxious moments for the soldiers by their short crisp passes. The Services Eleven sank low from the very start and their middle line of defence could do nothing effective till the middle of the second half. Lal Bahadur (jr), right half, was often beaten by the nippy East Bengal forwards, while Chandan Singh centre half, was not the same man that rose to great heights on a previous occasion against Mohun Bagan.

Tika Ram, centre forward, was the only forward to exhibit promising moves but Puran Bahadur, left outer the soldiers most effective forward, was kept always in check by the East Bengal defence.

Services eleven were the first to attack, and in the second minute Tika Ram took a smart rising kick from a pass by Lal Bahadur (Sr). inside-right. But the hall was tipped off for a corner by Ghatak, East Bengal goalkeeper.

From the resultant flag kick Lal Bahadur (jr). headed but East Bengal keeper Ghatak collected easily. A couple of minutes later Khem Bahadur, the Military goalkeeper, saved from Ahmed Khan. In the sixth minute R. Majumdar effected a clearance from Tika Ram before the latter could take a kick at the goal.

After this, East Bengal were all over the Services and in the eighth minute they drew the first blood. D. Chanda, right-half, gave a ground forward pass to Dhanraj, centre-forward, who scored from close of the goal. In the fourteenth minute, the Services resumed pressure and Simon, inside-left, shot out from a through pass by Tika Ram. Four minutes late:, the soldiers lost yet another chance of levelling up, Tika Ram's shot just going out. In the nineteenth minute, East Bengal consolidated their lead. Saleh, left outer, found the net easily from a movement between Apparao, Dhanraj and Venkatesh, outside-right.

The resumption found East Bengal on the attack, but there was no further scoring till the fourteenth minute. In the seventh minute the Services breakeaway but Ghatak saved from Tika Ram. Four minutes later, Puran Bahadur put Simon in possession, but Ghatak again saved from the latter. In the fourteenth minute, East Bengal completed the tally, Dhanraj finding the net after eluding three defenders and the goal keeper off Apparao's pass.

Teams:

EAST BENGAL: M. Ghatak, R. Majumdar and N. Guha; B. Chanda, B. Roy and Gokul; Venkatesh, Apparao, Dhanraj Ahmed Khan and Saleh.

SERVICES ELEVEN: Khem Bahadur, John and Ranb Bahadur (jr). Chandan Singh and Jones; Dil Bahadur, Lal Bahadur (sr). Tika Ram, Simon and Puran Bahadur.

Referee: Alok Roy.

After the match Dr. K. N. Katju gave the prizes.

C. J. Cup Final Drawn

ST. SEBASTIAN'S UNLUCKY AGAINST LITTLE FLOWER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

After doing all the attacking and despite playing extra time the senior string of St. Sebastian High School were held by Little Flower High School to a goalless draw in final of the Cowasji Jehangir Cup Football Tournament at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening. The teams will renew their struggle on Monday at 5-30 p.m.

St. Sebastian were superior both ways. They dominated the exchanges from the start and concentrated play on the rival territory for the major part of the game. But they could not make any headway as the rival defence who fell back and crowded them out kept them at bay.

JUNIOR ROVERS

Earlier, Indian Gymkhana defeated G.I.P. Railway "B" by two goals to one in the Junior Rovers Cup.

Gymkhana had slightly better of the exchanges and Easwar gave his side the lead ten minutes after the start beating the Railway custodian from long range.

After the interval M. D'Costa put Railway on term. A few minutes before the end Raghavan scored the winning goal for the Gymkhana.

GEORGIAN CUP

In the first match of the evening Dadar Harijan beat Bharat Bhushan "B" by the odd goal in three in the Georgian Cup.

Kaloo and S. Rewa were responsible for the Dadar Harijan's tally while G. Gaware reduced the arrears for Bharat Bhushan.

Asbestos Surprise Maharashtra

SHANKU HAT-TRICKS TO ENABLE NAVY TRIUMPH

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Asbestos Cement, a junior division side created quite a stir at the Cooperage when they accounted for a Maharashtra XI by two goals to nil in the Western India Football Championship for the Rahimtulla Cup. Earlier, Indian Navy beat Rashid Sports by three goals to nil in their replayed encounter.

Asbestos Cement confirmed their recent success in defeating Bombay Amateurs, by pegging away Maharashtra. The Cement side combined well. Their defence, Narayan and Baban stole the honours of the day, while Aboobaker who spearheaded the attack proved a constant source of worry to the Poona side.

Maharashtra took quite some time to settle down. Asbestos Cement took advantage of this to score early in the tenth minute with Abubaker netting off a pass from Baban. Ganesh, centre half of Poona was seen to advantage with his clever scheming and defence work.

Asbestos had a glorious chance of forging ahead, but luckily for Maharashtra, the ball was headed from an untenanted goal by a defender when Kamble shot.

Maharashtra now rallied round after acclimatisation and soon missed a chance. Damoo gave a cross pass to goalmouth but Dass shot right into the onrushing goalie, who was completely at his mercy.

The period before the interval was more in favour of the visitors but the equalizer eluded them. Early in the second period Maharashtra's hopes were dampened when Asbestos scored again through Abubaker, who converted a cross-pass from Sakaram.

In the last five minutes of play Baban of Asbestos clashed with Raval and left the field for treatment.

The teams were:

ASBESTOS CEMENT: George, Narayan, Rebeiro, Johnson, Baban, Bhiku, D'Cruz, Kamble, Abubaker, Sakaram, James.

MAHARASHTRA: Dattu, Thomas, Muthu, Rawal, Ganesh, Subrayalu, Tulsiram, Damoo, Dass, Irdi, Balan.

Referee: L. R. Natrajan.

INDIAN NAVY TRIUMPH

Indian Navy proved easy winners against Rashid's thanks to a hat-trick by Shanku, their inside right. Rashid's played well in the opening stages, but when the Navy got accustomed to land with their combined effort they just faded away.

The Navy team plays by fits and starts. Today was a good day. Their defence towered mightily over the opposing attack. The Seamen had complete mastery in the initial half which was however blank, due to the deplorable shooting of the forwards.

Verghese, Kuppuswamy, Janki and Dass played well in attack and will one day provide a forward line, that will menace any defence. Aricknathan in goal marred his usually good display, by sacrificing it for gallery play.

The Navy opened their account late in the second period through Shanku who converted a pass from Peter Raju. Shanku's kick was deflected into goal by Aricknathan. A few minutes later, the same player sent in their second and third goals and again Raju paved the way for the ball to land dangerously in goal area.

The teams were:

INDIAN NAVY: Roy, Singh, Thappa, Mohamed, Raghwan, Lyngdoh, Stewart, Shanku, Jacob, Nicholson, Raju.

RASHID SPORTS CLUB: Aricknathan; R. Lobo, Murthi, Rapahael, Shankar, Hussein, Janki, Dass, Sakaram, Kuppuswamy, Verghese.

Referee: A. J. Francis.

Merchant To Captain

CRICKET CONTROL BOARD PRESIDENT'S XI

BOMBAY, Sept. 16, (PTI): The Selection Committee of the Board of Control for cricket in India announced today the team of President's Cri. Control XI, which will play a three-day match against the second Commonwealth Cricket Team in Bombay on October 6, 7 and 8

Th following is the team:

Vijay M. Merchant (Captain), B. C. Alva (Madras), Barve (Maharashtra), S. Dar (Maharashtra), Dattajirao K. Gaekwad (Baroda), J. M. Ghorpade (Baroda), S. P. Gupte (Bombay), S. Kannayiram (Madras), V. L. Manjrekar (Bombay), B. K. Mowdawalla (Bombay), Rajindranath (wicket-keeper, Bihar), G. S. Ramchand (Bombay), C. J. Ramdev (Mysore), P. Roy (Bengal), L. C. Saxena (Uttar Pradesh) and H. L. Vohra (Uttar Pradesh).

Except the captain, Vijay Merchant, the other fifteen players, who have not represented India so far and who were officially described as the country "Test hopes", have been selected to give them a chance to prove their mettle against first class opposition and, at the same time, to enable the selectors to judge their prowess.

Out of the four Bombay representatives, slow spin bowler, S. P Gupte, all-rounder G. S. Ramchand and the teen-aged schoolboy batsman V. L. Manjrekar have already come into prominence with their performances against the first Commonwealth team last winter. The fourth man, all-rounder B. K. Mowdawalla, who has performed extremely well in the Kanga League cricket, has only recently returned from England where he had been coached by Alf Gover.

B. C. Alva, the Madras captain, has to his credit some remarkable performances with the bat in the last Ranji Trophy tournament. The other Madras candidate, Kannayiram, is a medium-paced bowler and has also performed extremely well last season.

Dattajirao Gaekwad of Baroda hit the headlines last season with a century in each innings of a Ranji trophy match, and is also a useful leg spin and googly bowler. Ghorpade, the other Baroda all-rounder, is also reputed to be an excellent close-in fielder.

Bihar's Rajindranath kept wicket for South Punjab last season in the Ranji Trophy tournament and Mysore's Ramdev and West Bengal's Roy are pure batsmen. The two Uttar Pradesh representatives. Saxena and Vohra, are said to be all-rounders.

All the players are expected to assemble in Bombay for net practice on October 1 and the final team will be announced on October 5

NEW YORK, Sept. 16, (PTI-Reuter): Terry Allen of London who lost his world flyweight title to Dado Marino of Manila recently, may have a return contest in Manila. Allen's American representative Nat Rogers said today that he had received offers from five promoters to stage a return and the best of them was from Ted Lewin, Manila, who, in the absence of better offers, might get the contest.

YOUR LUCK FOR 1950-51

Simply send us a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address and we will send you for Rs 1/4/- postage extra detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things profit and loss in business, promotion, transfer in service, birth, marriage, happiness and bodily ailments and directions will be sent to safeguard yourself from the evil influence of the stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of prophecies.

Pt. DEV DUTI SHASTRI
RAJ JYOTISHI
(B.C.B.) KARTARPUR (E.P.)

'Happy Family' Atmosphere At Gandhinagar

President And People Defy The Showers

GANDHINAGAR, (Nasik), Sept. 16 (UPI):

SCENES reminiscent of oriental pageantry were witnessed today when the presidential procession started from the Golf Club ground this morning at 11-10, and proceeded through Agra road, main road, through Bhadrakali road down to Trimbak Darwaza road and then across the station road on to Gandhinagar, where it terminated at about 12-45 p.m.

Nasik city wore a festive air to welcome the President-elect of the 56th session of the Indian National Congress, as he was taken out in a mile-long procession through gaily decorated streets of the city. The Presidential car, which was a motor launch converted to serve the needs of the occasion, was beautifully done up in silver and gold, with the Asoka pillar mounted with three lions, slowly turning round at the head of the car, which was itself lavishly decorated with multi-coloured flowers. The affection of the people for the president-elect seemed to break over him in wave after wave of crowds that surged around the car to get a glimpse of him.

The weather, however, which seemed to be so fair yesterday and which gave promise of a brilliant day today, failed to co-operate. From skies that were dark and heavy with clouds, streams of incessant rain, punctuated now and again by brief momentary lulls, poured down on the heads of the President-Elect and of the crowds that followed him through the streets that lined with large masses of men, women and children.

A military air was imparted to the procession by a detachment of the boys of the Bhonsle Military School at Nasik, who rode on horse-back carrying lances in their hands. This detachment was headed by Mr. R.G. Porje, Secretary of the City Congress Committee.

Two bands played by local people followed, thrilling the air with their strident and clamorous music. Then came a group of male dancers, dancing to the swaying rhythm of the "Dand Patta" and the drum-symbols of the ruling authority of ancient India

Weather Clears Up

The weather in Gandhinagar appears to have slightly improved tonight and the rains have been stopped in the evening, but the sky is overcast.

Gandhinagar was brilliantly illuminated and "shahanai" pipers played from the main gate. A steady stream of people braving the inclement weather and slippery ground strolled into the camp to have a look at the nagar.

Plea To Ban British Reds

LONDON, Sept. 16, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Arthur Deakin, General Secretary of Britain's 1,300,000 members Transport and General Workers' Union, called on the Government today to ban the Communist Party.

Mr. Deakin made his demand in reply to Mr. Harry Pollitt, General Secretary of the British Communist Party, who called yesterday for a change in the leadership of the Transport Workers' Union.

Mr. Deakin stated that legislative action should be taken by the Government to ban the Communist Party. "The Communist Party is not a political party in the sense that British people know politics," he said. "It is a conspiracy against the country and the British people".

Mr. Deakin called Mr. Pollitt's statement "a reiteration of the declaration of war on Trade Unions voiced by Mr. Pollitt after the defeat of the Communist Party at the general election".

WORKING COMMITTEE DISCUSSIONS

Response To Nehru's Call For Restatement Of Policy

GANDHINAGAR, Nasik Sept. 16

THE Congress Working Committee held a five-and-half-hour session this evening when, it is learnt, matters relating to the Congress organisation, India's foeign policy, the present economic situation and the refugee problem were considered.

The meeting, which took place at the residence of the Prime Minister, was attended by all the nineteen members of the committee. Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda adn Mr. Hare Krushna Mahtab attended by special invitation.

The Congress President, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, presided. The President-Elect, Mr, Purshottamdas Tandon, was also present and participated in the discussion.

According to informed quarters, the deliberations were marked by extreme cordiality and, contrary to rumours, points of difference on the subjects discussed were practically nil. It is understood that Pandit Nehru has been requested to draft resolutions on the questions discussed.

The committee is expected to have a general discussion on the communal situation tomorrow morning.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel left the meieng an hour earlier, and he was soon followed by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

P.C.Cs' Complaints

On matters pertaining to the Congress organisation, the committee heard a complaint from Bihar on the election of the president of the state congress. The committee directed the Bihar provincial congress committee to hold the election again. in the meantime, the present president of the P.C.C. will continue to function.

The Working Committee also considered the resolutions passed by the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee and its executive urging a revision of the committee's resolution regarding the position of the A.P.C.C.

The Working Committee it will be recalled, by its resolution of September 5 had "suppressed" the A.P.C.C. and directed Mr. S. K. Patil to take charge of the Congress machinery in the province. The Working Committee did not see any reason to revise its earlier decision, Prof. N. G.Ranga undertook to implement the resolution "subject to his earlier dissent" of the Working committee's resolution.

Election Tribunals

The Working Committe considered various representations received from congressmen in respect of the conduct of elections to the organisation. among the rulings which the committee gave included the following:

The election a delegate held should not be set aside, till the provincial election tribunal is set up.

On the question whether such election tribunals can go into the decisions given by special representatives of the Working Committee, the decision is where such representatives give decisions or directives for the conduct of elections, it should not be challenged before the tribunals. However, it can be challenged before the Working Committee. If any irregularity or election offence is alleged in the carrying out of these directives, the normal machinery provided for in the constitution will function.

Mr. Kala Venktrao, General Secretary, told pressmen that, besides organisational matters, the committee had a general discussion on the subjects to be placed before the subjects committee. The committee will resume its discussions tomorrow morning.

Weather Also Figures

The Vagaries of Nasik weather provided the lighter side to the discussions which were held at the Congress Working Committee meeting this afternoon.

General Secretary of the Congress, complained that they had not

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Gandinagar Functions

GANDHINAGAR, (Nasik), Sept. 16 (UPI).

The following is the time-table of the functions at Gandhinagar tomorrow, September 17:—

Congress Working Committee —8 a.m.

Maharashtra Youth Congress to be addressed by Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru.—10 a.m.

Maharashtra Youth Congress (afternoon session) to be addressed by Sardar Patel.—2 p.m.

General meeting and rally of Youth workers to be presided over by Shri Harekrishna Mehatab and inaugurated by Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai.—5 p.m.

Nehru's Guards Have A Narrow Escape

GANDHINAGAR (Nasik), Sept. 16, (PTI): Four security officers, who were accompanying the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, from Bombay to Nasik today, were involved in an accident and had a narrow escape.

As the party were driving across the Ghat section at Waghdari, near Igatpuri, the car in which the security officers were driving skidded and rolled down into a ditch which was nestling on a deep precipice. The car was smashed by jutting stones and the occupants escaped with minor injuries. A breakdown car in the party picked them up.

Ambala, Sept. 16, (PTI): The Punjab Journalists' Association decided today to ask every journalist in the state to avoid writings which are likely to inflame communal passions.

NASIK HONOURS CONGRESS PRESIDENT

A mammoth procession was taken out from Trimbak Road to Gandhinagar in honour of Shri Purushottamdas Tandon, President-elect for the 56th session of the Congress.

REDS' MUNITIONS FACTORIES

POLICE USE TEAR GAS

GWALIOR, Sept. 16 (PTI): The police used tear gas today to disperse a crowd which had gathered at Naya Chowk to witness a small demonstration by a batch of students shouting anti-Government slogans in defiance of the ban imposed on meetings and processions.

The student demonstrators distributed themselves into batches today and took out small processions from a number of points and defied the ban on meetings and processions.

Four students were arrested.

Madhya Bharat Arrests

GWALIOR, Sept. 16 (PTI): Nine persons including Mr. Harishanker Dwivedi, an opposition member of the Madhya Bharat Legislative Assembly and a student of the Victoria College, were arrested today by the police under the Preventive Detention Act.

Police Unearth In Andhra Desa

VIJAYAWADA, Sept. 16, (UPI): The Madras State police has unearthed ammunition factories and ammunition stock piles at Kakinada and Rajamundry, said to belong to the Andhra Communist Party for distribution in East Godavari, West Godavari and Guntur districts of Andhra Desa.

The police have also seized all materials used for the manufacture of ammunition.

Condemned Red Re-Arrested

Atluri Srinivasa Narayana, a wanted Communist, who was sentenced to death on a charge of double murder by the sessions judge, and who escaped police custody, was arrested by the police, it was officially stated today.

He escaped from police custody while being escorted to the Central Jail, Rajamundry.

It may be remembered that the Madras Government announced a reward of Rs. 1,000 for capturing him.

Bombs Seized

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16, (UPI):—The West Bengal police seized from a house in Changail, P. S. Uluberia, District Howrah, six cartridges, one country made gun and two bombs.

Conquest Of Abi Gaman Himalayan Peak

ZURICH, Sept. 16, (PTI-Reuter).

TWO Cambridge University men and three Swiss climbers have made the first ascent of one of the world's highest peaks, the 7,555-metre (24,780-foot) Abi Gamun in the Himalayas, according to a message received by the Swiss Alpine Research Foundation.

Conquerors of Abi Gaman, in the Tibetan frontier region, were Mr. Kenneth E. Berril, Cambridge Lecturer, member of the British Alpine Club and former president of the University's mountaineering club, Mr. Michael Vyvyan, also of Cambridge, and three Swiss Climbers, Rene Dittert, Alfred Tissieres and Georges Chevalley.

M. Dittert is an official of the International Labour Organisation and the other two Swiss are doctors.

The Swiss Foundation authorised their exploration this summer of the frontier region of Badrinath and Mana, and the mountains of Balbala, but they financed it themselves.

Jap Treaty Prospects

LONDON, Sept. 16 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Frederick Doidge, New Zealand Minister of External Affairs, said today he "confidently hoped" the United States would go ahead with preparing a peace treaty with Japan "if Russia holds out". Mr. Doidge, who arrived here today from the United States for ministerial talks in London, told a press conference" it looks as though America is ready to put forward a fairly definite scheme. The initiative has to come from America. We left America to carry the baby in Japan and the most practical suggestions would come from her.

Stop Press

ISRAEL'S COMPLAINTS

LAKE SUCCESS, Sept. 16 (PTI-Reuter): Israel today filed four complaints before the United Nations Security Council charging that Egypt and Jordan were officially and publicly threatening aggressive action against Israel.

FIRE KILLS 2,500 CATTLE

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 16 (PTI-Reuter): Fire sweeping meatpacking plant at Bosario, Argentina, today killed 2,500 head of cattle.

BATTLE OVER NETAJI

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16 (PTI): A public meeting at Shraddhanand Park today ended abruptly following a quarrel between two sections of the audience over the question whether Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was dead or alive.

The meeting was being held under the presidentship of Dr. A. C. Chatterji, formerly of the INA, to consider a programme of village reconstruction.

When a speaker referred to Netaji Bose as the "late Netaji", a section of the audience took strong objection to it and they rushed to the dais. A pandemonium followed and the meeting was dissolved.

EXCHANGE RATE OF PAK RUPEE

Postponement Of Settlement Likely To Bring Trade To A Standstill

NEW DELHI, Sept. 16 (PTI).

WITH the expiry of the interim trade agreement on September 30, there is little likelihood of any trade between India and Pakistan, unless there is a settlement on the exchange issue, according to authoritative circles here.

Commenting on the postponement of the consideration of the par value of Pakistan rupee by the I.M.F. they point out that the trade deadlock which ensued for seven months immediately after the devaluation is likely to develop once again, with complete stoppage of trade between them.

The April Agreement, which provided for a limited trade aiming at the balancing of payments, is scheduled to expire by the end of this month, and no such interim trade pact is foreseen by them.

The main basis of the agreement was the supply of forty million maunds of jute by Pakistan in lieu of the supply of jute manufacture, textiles, cement and other goods. Following the failure on the part of Pakistan to keep up the schedule of delivery of raw jute, the time limit was twice extended upto September 30.

It is stated that in authoritative circles here that India-grown jute has now started arriving in Calcutta and they anticipate no shortage of raw materials for the Indian jute mills. The stocks are expected to be adequate enough for the mills to continue the present hours of working, and consequently no fall or reduction in the output is anticipated by them.

MacArthur's Call To North Koreans To Surrender

U.N. TROOPS IN SEOUL SUBURBS

Soviet To Move For Peaceful Settlement

TOKYO, Sept. 16, (PTI-Reuter).

UNITED States marines, shocktroops of Gen. MacArthur's invasion force, were tonight fighting in the suburbs of Seoul, the Communist-held South Korean capital, unconfirmed reports said here.

Spearheading the drive from Inchon, where the massive United Nations invasion fleet landed them yesterday, they had thrust to the outskirts of the city earlier in the day. North Korean defenders faltered under the impact of massive air strikes as land forces strove to put a strangle-hold on Communist supply lines supplying their armies besieging the southern 'defence box'.

Meanwhile, a two-fisted drive out of the United Nations "defence box" battered the Communist line on the northern perimeter and thrust strongly towards the Naktong river town of Waegwan.

While a swiftmoving American regiment advanced up the east bank of the river three Allied divisions with numerous tanks and heavy artillery delivered the main punch—aimed at crossing the Naktong and rolling on to Seoul 135 miles to the north-west.

SURRENDER CALL

(AS THE ALLIED ATTACKS GAINED MOMENTUM A UNITED STATES ARMY SPOKESMAN IN WASHINGTON ANNOUNCED GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR HAD CALLED ON THE NORTH KOREANS TO "SURRENDER OR DIE").

A communique signed by the General issued here tonight on the beachhead fighting said American marines straddled the main highway to flaming Inchon as Navy war planes wiped out Communist tanks and armour seeking to block the Allied invading forces. Co-ordinated attacks this morning had linked two wings of the Marine Division in separate landing areas, Gen. MacArthur said.

Within the city of Inchon, South Korean marines were mopping up the last resistance and had now been charged with preserving law and order.

The Communique added: "The operation continues on the planned echelon."

High tides were making it possible for the Allies to land heavy equipment in the ports and inner harbour.

19 MILES ADVANCE

Reports from the beachhead said the American marines had pushed almost 19 miles up the main road from Inchon.

But on the flanks of this spearhead heavy fighting had developed.

Late tonight MacArthur's forces were fanning out under the red glow of fires in the battered port to grapple with Communists rushed into the area from north and south.

The primary objective of the British-backed offensive out of the "defence box" was to cross the Naktong and ultimately to join up with the invasion forces at Seoul.

MACARTHUR'S OBJECTIVE

Gen. MacArthur in a briefing of correspondents on the way to Inchon, where he is directing operations, said he chose Seoul because it was the heart of the Communist war effort. Cut out this heart—he explained—and Communist armies on the Naktong river would be completely cut off from their supply stream from the north. "Everything the enemy shoots and additional replacements have to come down through Seoul," he said. If Seoul could be seized, North Korean forces would "sooner or later disintegrate and cease to be a co-ordinated fighting army."

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'Surrender Or Die' Call

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (PTI-Reuter): General Douglas MacArthur has called on the North Koreans "to surrender or die" according to an Army spokesman here.

The spokesman told reporters at the Defence Department briefing today that three millions leaflets calling on the North Korean soldiers to surrender or die had been dropped throughout the Communist-held portion of South Korea.

The spokesman described the United Nations' drive in the south-west section as "a general offensive along the entire Eighth Army front".

The offensive is aimed at more than 100,000 North Korean troops whose principal supply line is the target of Allied landings at Inchon.

Quake Shocks Again In Assam

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16, (UPI): More quake shocks are reported from certain parts of Upper-Assam today.

According to a meteorological observation telegraph from Dibrugarh this morning, two tremors of slight and moderate intensity were felt here today at 06-4 and 06.59 hours (I.S.T.) respectively.

Each shock lasted for about four seconds.

Exchange Of Hostages

SAIGON, Sept. 16 (PTI-Reuter):—The Vietminh Government has released fifty French hostages—men, women and children—in the first exchange of prisoners under an agreement with the French Army, a French Communique announced here today.

Moscow Wants Peaceful Settlement

PARIS, September 15 (PTI-Reuter): The independent evening news newspaper 'France Soir' claimed here today that Russia was "on the eve of seeking a peaceful settlement of the Korean conflict".

Quoting "reports from a very sure diplomatic source", the paper said the Russian decision was based on the following facts:

(1) The war was a failure from the Russian point of view as the North Koreans had not succeeded in throwing the Americans into the sea and the United Nations forces were about to take the offensive.

(2) American public opinion was far more solidly behind President Truman than it was behind President Roosevelt before Pearl Harbour.

(3) The Korean war had consolidated the United Nations and the Atlantic Pact nations. 'France Soir' said the Soviet propaganda machine had done little to exploit the shooting down of a Russian bomber off Formosa and was having little to say about any possible Chinese Communist attack on Formosa. It suggested the Russians thought the Chinese Communists were playing a double game.

"The coming weeks should thus be marked by an attempt at a diplomatic settlement, which would be the object of very close discussions in which Western solidarity will have a large part to play." The article added.

'France Soir' said the Russian proposals would be "very vast".

DEFENCE SERVICES CIVILIAN WORKERS

Strike Ballot By October 7

POONA, Sept. 16, (PTI): The General Council of the All-India Defence Services Civilian Employees' Federation advised its constituent unions today to take a strike ballot over the demands submitted by the Federation to alleviate the grievances of civilian employees in defence installations in the country

The strike ballot is to be completed by October 7, and the Federation will serve 14 days' strike notice to the authorities if the result of the ballot is in favour of strike.

Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan, President of the Federation, presided over the Council meeting which ended at night.

KESKAR FLIES TO LAKE SUCCESS

LONDON, Sept. 16, (PTI-Reuter): Dr. B. V. Keskar, India's Deputy Minister for External Affairs and a member of the delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, left London tonight for Lake Success.

Accompanying him in the same plane were three other members of the delegation: Nawab of Yawar Jung, Shrimati Lakshmi Menon, and Mr. G. S. Pathak.

Shaw Cheerful

LUTON, BEDFORDSHIRE, Sept. 16 (PTI-Reuter): George Bernard Shaw, suffering form a broken high bone, was stated this morning to be "comfortable and cheerful".

A bulletin issued from the hospital where he is detained here said there had been now no deterioration in the 94-year old playwright's conditions since yesterday. Doctors are now issuing "toned down" bulletins on Mr. Shaw's condition because he insists on listening to news broadcasts.

Funeral Service For Smuts

PRETORIA, Sept. 15, (PTI-Reuter): Thousands of mourners stood in silence as the funeral service for General Smuts was held here today in the Transvaal mother church of the Dutch reformed faith, the Croote Trek

AMERICA MUST CARRY THE BABY

U.S. Must Move First

LONDON, Sept. 16 (PTI-Reuter): Britain is awaiting formal notice from the United States on the next step towards negotiations for a Japanese Treaty, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

Though there has been contact on the subject in London and Washington during the past few days, Britain has not been officially informed, it is understood here, what forum the United States proposes to use for preliminary negotiations for a treaty.

JEWISH BANK BANNED IN WEST GERMANY

WIESBADEN, Sept. 16, (PTI-Reuter): The Hessian Finance Minister Dr. Werner Hilpert yesterday banned the Jewish Bank for Industry and Commerce, only Jewish Bank in Western Germany, from continuing its activities.

An official statement said the ban was imposed following an enquiry into the Bank's activities by a Ministry-appointed committee last month. Since August 1, a provisional manager appointed by the Ministry has administered the Bank. The Board of Managers at the time protested against this appointment as "illegal". Dr. Hilpert ordered the investigation, according to German press reports, after the Bank was alleged to have paid 4-1/2 million marks (about £375,000) of "restitution claims" in cash to an unnamed alien, whose whereabouts were unknown.

U.S. WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Final Stage Reached

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, Sept. 16, (PTI-Reuter): Miss MacMurray, 24 year old daughter of a Vermont professional golfer, and Miss Beverly Hanson, (23) from Pasadena (California) will today contest the East-West Final of the United States Women's Golf Championship, over 36 holes. In yesterday's semi-finals Miss Murray beat Miss Helen Sicbell (Philadelphia), a member of the American Curtis Cup team which overwhelmed Britain earlier this month, by three and two, while Miss Hanson won by a single hole against Miss Grace Demoss (Corvillis, Oregon).

VITAL QUESTION TO DECIDE

Is Congress To Be Or Not To Be?

JHANSI: Mr. Tandon said here yesterday: "We are going to Nasik to decide finally the question whether the Congress must live or die at this stage."

Mr. Tandon was addressing a large crowd who had gathered at the Jhansi railway station to greet the President-elect.

He said in a twenty-minute speech: "Corruption has set in the Congress as it is prevalent among Government employees. The Nasik session is going to be a momentous one inasmuch as it must decide whether it can uproot this evil or accept defeat and liquade itself."

Mr. Tandon advised Congressmen to be above reproach. He said that after independence opportunists in thousands flocked to the Congress. They were enrolled as qualified and effective members which they never deserved to be.

"We do not want to swell the number of Congressmen. We would rather prefer a small band of Congressmen who could act with honesty, integrity of purpose and courage of conviction rather than a motley crowd around us," he said.

Referring to corruption among Government employees, Mr. Tandon said: "We will exert every ounce of our energies to uproot it, but people must understand that Government and Congress are two different things. We cannot directly intervene."

WORKING COMMITTEE DISCUSSIONS

(Continued from Page 16)

been given sufficient notice of the showers of rain which decended upon Nasik today a little before dawn, as a result of which they had failed to arm themselves with clothing warm enough to keep away the cold.

When asked whether Pandit Nehru's statement on Sept. 12 had figured in the discussions of the Working Committee meeting today, the General Secretary said that this statement as well as other political and social topics had been discussed. "Even the weather came up for discussion at the meeting, and some members complained that they had not been forewarned to bring their warm clothing", he added amidst laughter.—UPI.

Restatement Of Policy

Pandit Nehru's comprehensive statement of September 12 calling for restatement of the Congress policy in regard to the international, economic and communal issues, figured in the discussion at today's session of the Congress Working Committee, the UPI Special Correspondent at Gandhinagar reliably learns.

Although no decision has yet been taken in this connection, it appears that the need for such a fresh declaration of the congress policy to give a clear mandate to the Government found general support among members. A clear and emphatic re-statement of the Congress stand is, therefore, expected to emerge at the end of the deliberations of the Working Committee on Pandit Nehru's statement.

It is further learnt that so far as the foreign policy of the Government as enunciated by the Prime Minister from time to time, is concerned, there is a general agreement with his approach and line of action.

The Committee is understood to have devoted thereafter a considerable time on discussion of the economic policy, on which also Pandit Nehru called for a clear definition of the objectives and the pattern of the future in general and explained what he thought should be the aim of that policy as also the progress achieved so far in that direction. It is understood that in the Committee's discussions at evolving a dynamic as well as a realistic economic policy which could relieve the present sufferings of the common man, the idea of welfare state was assumed to be generally acceptable, there seems to be a divergence of views in respect of the ways and means of achieving such a state. Various approaches to this question were under examination by the Committee.

Along with the economic policy, the Committee, at its tomorrow's session, is also expected to take up the third issue raised by Pandit Nehru in his statement, namely the communal issue on which a wide divergence of opinions is believed to exist.

The Committee's discussions so far are, stated authoritatively as "very cordial and friendly."

Tandon-Rajaji Talks

After the conclusion of the first day's session of the Congress Working Committee this evening, informal discussions have started in the leaders' camp on the various important issues that came up for consideration at the meeting of the Committee earlier.

Immediately on his arrival, Shri C. Rajagopalachari who is putting up with Babu Purshottamdas Tandon, (President-elect of the Congress) was closeted with the latter for about an hour.

It appears that Shri Tandon, in the course of his talks with Shri Rajagopalachari, apprised him with the general trend of discussions at today's meeting of the Working Committee on Pandit Nehru't statement of September 12 and the stand the members have taken in respect of the present policy of the Government on international, economic and communal issues.

Earlier, Shri Hare Krishna Mehtab called on Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India, and discussed with him the future of the Indian National Congress in the light of the views expressed by him in the booklet issued recently suggesting re-orientation of the National Congress and separation of the work of conducting elections from the general constructive programme of the organisation.

Political circles in Gandhinagar appear to be inclined to attach great significance to these two informal meetings between the advocates of divergent schools of thought.

UPLIFT OF HARIJANS ASSURED

Governor Opens Girls' Hostel At Sholapur

SHOLAPUR, Sept. 15, (PTI): The Governor of Bombay, Raja Maharaj Singh, declared here today that his Government were determined to do everything possible for the uplift of Harijans and other backward class people in the State.

Declaring open a new hostel for backward class girl students here, the Governor said "it is my desire and my Government's desire, I think it is the desire of every one of you, that the day should come soon when there will no Harijan and no backward class person in our State and in the country as a whole".

Foreign Liquor Burgled

THEFT FROM U. K. OFFICIAL'S HOUSE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Cat burglers made away with three bottles of foreign liquor and an alarm clock from the residence of Mr. R. K. Mackenzie, Trade Commissioner of the United Kingdom, yesterday morning

It was stated that the thieves gained entrance to the flat at Gamadia Road, Cumballa Hill, without rousing the suspicions of any body in the house and managed to get away with the stolen property before the theft came to light.

The police have so far made no arrests in the connection.

College Girl's Tragic End

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A young college girl studying in the Senior B.A. class in St. Xavier College was found dead on the Mahim beach yesterday morning.

Miss Sharda Kanjibhai Trivedi, who was staying with her uncle at Cadel Road was reported missing from her home since the early hours of Tuesday morning.

The body, which was in a highly decomposed state, was taken charge of by the Mahim police yesterday morning. It was later identified by her uncle

It was stated that the girl was in a mentally deranged state of mind.

Manipur Advisory Council

IMPHAL, Sept. 16, (PTI): The Government of India have nominated the following as members of the Manipur Advisory Council:—

Messrs. Krishna Mohan Singh, Samarendra Singh, Dwijamani Sarma, Jogeswar Singh, Indramani Singh, a Gourbidhu Singh, Mohammad Alimuddin, N. Ibomacha Singh, S. L. Lunner, Teba Kilong, a Dagho, R Suisa, Soletkuki and M. Chaulta Singh.

Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference

LONDON, Sept. 16, (PTI-Reuter): Commonwealth Finance Ministers will meet in London on Tuesday to discuss the development of Commonwealth trade and other Commonwealth economic and financial aspects, usually reliable sources said today.

Originally it was intended to start informal discussions on Monday They are expected to last a week.

NORTH KOREAN PRISONERS OF WAR

This picture from Korea shows a group of North Korean prisoners of war captured in the retreat from Yongsan, squatting with their hands clasped on their heads before interrogation. American guards keep a close watch on them.

Tandon Accorded Royal Reception

GAILY-UNIFORMED BANDSMEN LEAD PROCESSION

People Brave Rains And Throng Presidential Route

NASIK, Sept. 16, (PTI).

MR. PURSHOTTAM DAS TANDON, President-elect of the fifty-sixth session of the Indian National Congress, Who arrived in Nasik this morning by a special train, was accorded a warm welcome by the citizens of Nasik.

Despite a steady drizzle which continued from overnight, a large and orderly crowd lined up the approaches to the railway station. The platform was crammed with people and as the special train drew up along side crowds raised shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai."

The venerable-looking President-elect was cheered and garlanded by many as he alighted from the decorated carriage.

On arrival at the station of the pilgrim city, Mr. Tandon heavily laden with garlands, inspected a guard of honour presented by immaculately dressed Congress volunteers and white-sareed Desh Sevikas.

THE PROCESSION

After Mr. Tandon had a morning cup of tea at his host Mr. Hiray's house, the presidential procession started.

The carriage, which was a silver-coloured boat mounted on a car and crowned with plush heats, shone dimly under a watery sun. A tricolour, buffetted by the monsoonic wind, fluttered in the rear of the vehicle, while a lion capital, the emblem of free India, revolved on the bonnet of the car.

Gaily-uniformed bandsmen led the procession, followed by magnificently caparisoned elephants and a fleet of cars.

In spite of the lashing rain, people thronged kerbs and housefronts and cheered the President-elect wildly, while water dripped from flags and bunting over their head, when surging crowds, pony-cabs and cars jammed the presidential route, police diverted traffic to other roads.

After the procession had gone through the main road, it terminated at the outskirts of the city, a distance of two miles from the starting point.

Mr. Tandon boarded a car and drove to his residence on the main highway, situated a mile away from the Congress pandal.

Madras Ministers For Nasik

MADRAS, Sept. 16 (PTI): Over 100 Congress delegates from Tamilnad and Kerala left Madras this morning by train for Nasik.

Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam, Mr. K. Madhava Menon, and Mr. C. Perumalswami Reddiar, Madras Ministers, were among the delegates who left this morning. Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja left yesterday and Mr. T. Prakasam left this morning by plane for Bombay. Another batch of delegates will leave for Nasik tomorrow.

Bengal And Assam Delegates

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16 (PTI): Nearly eighty delegates to the 56th session of the Indian National Congress, left for Nasik today by train. They included three ministers of West Bengal, Mr. P. C. Sen, Mr. K. P. Mookerjee and Mr. N. B. Maity, and Mr. Atulya Ghosh, President and Mr. Bijay Singh Nahar, General Secretary of the West Bengal P. C. C.

About four hundred other delegates to the Congress from West Bengal and Assam were leaving tomorrow by a special train.

An American Congressional Committee has agreed on a bill which would authorise the internment of dangerous Communists in time of grave national emergency.

Kashmir Ministers For Nasik

SRINAGAR, Sept. 16 (PTI): Bakshi Ghulam Mohamad, Deputy Premier and Mirza Afzal Beg, Revenue Minister, Kashmir Government, are flying from Srinagar tomorrow morning to attend the Nasik session of the Congress.

Khadi Exhibition

GANDHINAGAR (Nasik), Sept. 16 (UPI): After placing a garland of rosebuds and sandal wood round the neck of a life-size statue of Mahatma Gandhi, Appa Saheb Patwardhan, a veteran Congressman from Ratnagiri, declared open a Khadi and Gram Udyog (village uplift) exhibition here this evening.

The District Prohibition Committee, Nasik, have arranged, on behalf of the Bombay State Prohibition Board, an interesting exhibition depicting the various aspects of prohibition, at the Khadi Gram Udyog Exhibition.

Ultimatum To North Koreans

(Continued from Page 17)

Tokyo confirmed late today that a spearhead of American marines was at Tanirinai, a suburb of Seoul, a little more than a mile from the city. The South Korean General Staff also claimed that Kimpo, ten miles north-west of Seoul, had fallen and that fighter planes were already operating from its airfield. Carrier-based marine 'Corsairs' ranged over the whole beachhead area and knocked out 230 of an estimated 280 Communist lorries rushing troops southward towards Inchon.

Seven nations took part in the Inchon landings—America, Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, France and South Korea—with 262 ships.

THREE MORE LANDINGS

Under cover of their guns Gen. MacArthur sent reinforcements of shock troops ashore this morning to bolster the initial marine assault.

To throw the Communists further off balance, South Korean troops were landed yesterday at three other points along the Peninsula coast.

They went ashore at Kunsan, on the west coast, about midway from the Inchon area and the south-west tip of the Peninsula, and made two landings north of Pohang, Communist-held port on the east coast.

Simultaneously, the battleship 'Missouri', the 45,000-ton "Mighty Mo" of Japanese surrender in 1945 lobbed 16-inch shells into Samchon, east coast port almost as far north as Seoul.

Dealled news of the progress of the big United Nations offensive was scarce in Tokyo tonight, but from the 'defence box' came reports of advances one to three miles on all sectors.

NATKONG REACHED

An Eighth Army Communique said the American First Cavalry supported by tanks broke through the Communis tlines 10 miles west of Taegu, rached the Naktong river and turned north for a further advance to a point two and a half miles south of Waegwan.

South Koreans north of Yongchon advanced two to three miles over a 25-mile front.

The American Second Division on the central section of the Naktong river "west wall" and the 25th American Division on the south coast advanced up to two miles.

Hindsight!

PORT MACARTHUR Sep. 16 (PTI-Renter): Brig. Gen. W. L. Roberts, former Chief of the United States Korean Military Advisory Group, has described a United Nations report that there was a six-week advance warning of the North Korean attack as "a hindsight observation"—being wise after the event. "The intelligence officer of the Korean Army (named by the U. N. Commission as the source of the warning) had not reported to me on May 12, said Gen. Roberts, "because it was not his habit to do so." If such were reported, it came to me from my Intelligence officer who worked with him and kept me informed daily".

40,000 In Landing Operations

WASHINGTON: A naval spokesman estimated today that more than 40,000 Marines and soldiers carried out the Inchon landing. He told reporters he understood that a Marine Division and an Army Division, with attached troops took part. Officials said Marine and Army divisions normally had 20,000 men each.

WHERE CONGRESS SESSION MEETS

This is a general view of Gandhinagar at Nasik, where the 56th session of Indian National Congress is to be held. The final touches such as decoration of walls etc. which was delayed due to last week's rains are now being speeded up as the day of session is fast approaching. On the forefront is seen Gandhinagar Post and Telegraph Department which is getting busy and in the background, is the Main pandal where the open session is to be held. This pandal has a seating capacity of 15,000.

BUDDHISTS INDIGNANT

COLOMBO, Sept. 16 (PTI-Reuter): Ceylon Buddhists are indignant about an "offensive" cartoon depicting Buddha with Stalin's features which appeared in an Australian newspaper.

The cartoon, published by the "Perth Daily News" last Tuesday has been reproduced by the "Ceylon Observer." It depicts Buddha with Stalin's features brandishing a number of weapons and inscribed "Imperialism". A Russian pointing to the "Buddha" addresses a figure symbolic of Asia "to prove our intense sympathy for your independence movement."

Dr. G. P. Malalasekara, President of the All-Ceylon Buddhist Congress, declared today that he would protest to the Australian High Commissioner in Colombo about the publication of the cartoon.

He said the cartoon "will hurt the religious susceptibilities of Buddhists.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions. Rs. 2 Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kalyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17.

Munshi Surveys Food Front

PROMISES SWEETER DIVALI THIS YEAR

Thanks To Birla For Sugar And Rice Quota

BOMBAY, Saturday.

INDIA'S Food Minister K M. Munshi told a press conference here this evening that "we have weathered the crisis on the food front"

He told journalists at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan today that "India might not have to import food from abroad after the 1951 crops came in unless the country was hit by unexpected natural calamities and unless some lands under edible crops were deliberately diverted for the cultivation of cotton and jute in the interests of internal economy"

Mr. Munshi said that the Government of United Kingdom had been good enough to give 40,000 tons of sugar from its own stock of Mauritius sugar. The personal exertions of Mr. Birla were also likely to give us another additional supply of 7,000 tons from the U. K. In all, over 50,000 tons of sugar were expected to strengthen the supplies till the sugar season arrived.

"I promised that there will be a sweeter Diwali this year and I look forward to redeeming my promise," Mr. Munshi said.

In a broad survey of the country-wide situation on the food front, Mr. Munshi said that from June 15 to September 15 were three months of acute stress when war, nature and the difficulties of the internal situation put a tremendous strain on the procurement, supply and distribution of food. Even after the Chief Ministers' Conference, difficulties have arisen in Assam, U. P. Punjab and Orissa on account of natural causes. Even now, there is a heavy downpour in some parts of Bihar. In a place like Hyderabad where a few days ago there was a fear of drought, now there was excessive rain.

"But we have weathered the crisis. After the Conference, the Ministers of the States and myself and our respective officers sat down and took stock of the whole position and charted out a plan of internal procurement and central supplies.

"This did not naturally take into account some of difficulties which arose thereafter. At present Assam is feeling the strain parts of Bihar also are feeling it.

"Travancore, Madras, and Mysore—thanks to the energetic action taken by the State authorities—are on a way to reach a satisfactory position The Central Government has made allocation of all the available supplies as agreed and a little more. They are fast moving to those States."

PROMPT RELIEF TO BIHAR

Mr. Munshi dealt with the position in Bihar in detail. He said that the original quota for the year was 40,000 tons. In July, it was raised to 61,000 tons. This was raised to 82,000 tons. The movement of the 61,000 tons will be completed within a few days. The balance of 21,000 tons will, as far as possible, be made by special trains. Despatches are arranged to take place simultaneously from more than a dozen stations. The Deputy Regional Food Commissioner, Indore, is personally supervising the arrangements, and Bihar has been asked to send their staff also to supervise loading. Bihar has been promised, that if necessary, further allotments will be made for October.

A levy system is to be immediately enforced all over the province. The Government of Bihar had also taken steps to bring down prices in pursuance of the lines suggested at the Chief Ministers' Conference. The Government of Bihar had also taken steps to bring down prices in pursuance of the lines suggested at the Chief Ministers' Conference. The Government was also providing a subsidy to enable Nepal paddy to flow down to North Bihar and its supply position had also been improved considerably.

NO STARVATION DEATHS

The Food Minister denied that there were any deaths due to starvation. He had made repeated enquiries and found that barring the case of a beggar in Bihar, there were no deaths due to starvation. Over a hundred cases had been cited before him, but on investigation, it was found that the list found names of persons who had died two years ago or who had died due to some diseases.

The following is state-wise survey by Mr. Munshi.

HYDERABAD: The original quota was 10,000 tons wheat for September. It has now been raised to 15,000 tons. Over 6,000 tons have already been despatched from the port of Bombay. Over 3,800 tons are now moving by special trains every other day. Nearly 4,000 tons will move from Madras out of steamers expected in the port of Madras on September 19 and 25 respectively. The balance of the original 10,000 tons from that port has been completed. Additional 1,000 tons also will move from Bombay. The quota of Hyderabad for October is 12 000 tons consisting of rice 2,000 tons, wheat 7,000 tons and milo 3,000 tons.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN: The quotas for September are rice 21,000 tons, wheat 7,500 tons, and Milo and Millets 3,500 tons. Against these quotas, the State is getting immediately rice 6,400 tons from two steamers which arrived in Cochin port a day before, and 700 tons from ships which were expected to reach yesterday and on the 19th respectively. Over 5,000 tons out of the balance of 6,000 will be supplied from a steamer expected at the end of September. Quotas of Millets from Madhya Bharat have been moving from the beginning of the month at the rate of 10 wagons a day. The allotment for October will be 25,000 tons rice and 5,000 tons wheat. Out of the supplies of milo and millets, 4,000 tons of wheat and 1,000 tons of milo are delivered already, the balance of wheat except for 500 tons will be supplied by a steamer which is expected to reach by September 27. The difficulties of Travancore arise from the fact that the plan for internal procurement which was decided upon at Delhi after the conference has not materialised.

MADRAS: Madras has been doing extraordinarily good work in procurement. We were short of rice supplies, but the Ceylon Government was good enough to give us a loan of additional 10,000 tons of rice.

An additional 10,000 tons were secured from the Burma Government through the good offices of Mr. G. D. Birla. Both these quantities will go to Madras.

Mr. Munshi disclosed that the United States had sold to the Government of India 427,000 tons of milo at a price of dollar 1.40 per 100 pounds instead of dollar 1.87 which the current price in U.S.A. It was hoped that shipment would start by the end of September and begin to arrive in India in November.

The offer followed a request from the Government of India that in order to build a reserve against any sudden shortfall in the supplies and in view of the difficulty in procuring foreign supplies at a short notice, whether the United States Government would be willing to sell four or five hundred thousand tons of milo at a price which would bring the price of American milo to a level with similar foodgrains in India.

"The Government of India deeply appreciate the friendly help which the U. S Government have given to India in obtaining the additional supply of foodgrains at this time of difficulty. This additional supply will enable the Government of India to make larger allotments to the States of Bombay, Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad and Bihar where the food situation is difficult and stocks are low," Mr. Munshi said.

RELIEF PARTY RETURNS

Foods Stuffs Boat Sinks In Brahmaputra

SAIKHOWAGHAT (Mishmi Hills), Sept. 16 (PTI): A relief party of eight volunteers and eight boatmen, proceeding to Rongdoi by boat, had to abandon recently their trip due to strong currents of the Brahmaputra and land at a jungle, twelve miles away from Saikhowaghat.

The boat struck a huge floating boat and went down with essential foodstuffs, costing about Rs. 2,600 intended for distribution to the marooned people.

The stranded persons, however, returned to Saikhowaghat on foot through the jungles.

Four Food Specials For Assam

GAUHATI, Sept. 16 (PTI): "Food and other essential supplies for Assam are having rapid transport by rail route over the Link," says an Assam Railway press note.

The Press Note adds, that during the course of one week, three specials arrived in Assam over the The Link route, each having covered the distance from Calcutta to Assam "within the record period of about four days."

49 KILLED: FRENCH FRIGATE BLOWS UP

SAINT MALO, Sept. 16, (PTI-Reuter): Forty-nine men were feared to have lost their lives when the French frigate "Laplace" blew up and sank three minutes after striking a magnetic mine near here early today.

An Armada of ships, fishing boats and pleasure craft picked up 43 survivors, while planes hovered overhead scouring the sea for more. Bad weather hampered the rescuers. Unconfirmed reports said 13 bodies had been recovered by this evening.

A Japanese Government spokesman stated yesterday President Truman's instruction to start preliminary discussions for a peace treaty "fills us with great hopes and expectations."

ON WAY TO LHASA TO MEET BROTHER

Austrian Woman Arrives At Kalimpong

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16 (PTI): Mrs. Lydie Hielle, 29, an Austrian, has arrived at Kalimpong from Munich on her way to Lhasa to meet Henrich Harrer, her brother, whom she has not seen for the last eleven years, the "Statesman" reported today.

Harrer came out to India in 1938 as a member of the German-sponsored Himalayan expedition. At the outbreak of war Harrer was detained in Dehra Dun POW Camp, but escaped to Tibet with a fellow POW, Peter Aufschnaiter, in 1941, and was granted asylum by the Lamas.

He is now employed in irrigation and electrification schemes in Lhasa and is also coaching Tibetans in tennis.

Mrs. Hielle is now awaiting a letter or passport from Lhasa authorising her to travel through Tibet. Her application to enter Sikkim has been rejected by the authorities who are still sensitive of the British theosophist, Miss Isabel Bevan's secret journey to Shi Astse (Tibet) on a "holy mission". Miss Bevan was fined Rs. 10 some months ago.

While awaiting word from Lhasa, Miss Hielle is now studying Tibetan language.

More Army Units For Assam?

FLOOD RELIEF PLAN

SHILLONG, Sept. 16. (PTI): General Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, has, it is understood, told a special meeting of the Emergency Council for Assam here last night that more army personnel from other units in India could be detailed for rescue operation in Subansiri area if definite proposals were made by the State Government.

The Commander-in-Chief is also believed to have suggested that specialised army medical units might also be dropped where any approach by road or river is impossible as medical aid to the affected areas was now essential to prevent spread of epidemics.

Indo-Pakistan Conference

JULLUNDUR, Sept. 16, (PTI): The Indo-Pakistan Conference continued its sitting for the fourth day in succession today to settle the claims of the evacuees of each country in respect of shares, deposits etc., in co-operative banks in the country they have left.

It is understood that a large number of points in dispute have been amicably settled

Stock Exchanges Closed

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Stock exchange closed today.
NEW YORK, Sept 16.
Stock exchange closed today.

Export Duty Of Sind Cotton?

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Sept. 16: Cotton fully steady, with fairly good demand. Rumours current that in case of devaluation, Government will raise Export Duty as a counter-measure. Arrival of new crop has commenced from Sind Quality is above average.

Cottonseeds and gram easy.

CURRENT QUOTATIONS: Cotton ready old crop NT 289— F 108/110 New Crop Oct. Dec. NT rollers 109/110 Sawgins 114/8, Four F 108, Cottonseeds Ready 5/4, Gram White 25/8, Gold 96/6, Habib Bank 230, State Bank 102/4.

"CEYLONISATION" POLICY

Discrimination Against Indians

COLOMBO, Sept. 15 (PTI):

MR. M. G. Mendis, Secretary of the Ceylon Trade Union Federation has criticised the Ceylon Government's "ceylonisation" policy.

In a statement to the press, Mr. Mendis said: "we fully support the principle of Ceylonisation of employment. But what the government and the minister of state, Mr. A. E. Goonesinha are aiming at, is not Ceylonisation, but discrimination of certain sections of Indian nationals in this country."

"We agree", he said, "that every preference should be given to nationals of Ceylon in all future employment in all estates. But we, however, cannot support the view that those who are presently employed should be removed to make room for the Ceylonese staff".

Send Money Free For Assam Relief

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16 (PTI): Money orders to Assam Governor's Earthquake Relief Fund, Shillong, and the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund (Assam Earthquakes), New Delhi, will be exempted from the usual money order commission, a Post and Telegraph communique announced here today.

The word "AERF" (Assam Earthquake Relief Fund) should be noted in the column for M.O. commission in the receipt.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON DECEMBER.
NEW YORK, Sept 16.

Previous Closing	41.12
Today's Opening	41.13
Difference	+1
Today's Closing	41.11
	—1

CITY MARKETS

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Sept. 16.

The local bullion market was officially closed today. Nominal quotation for forward silver was Rs. 182/8 and gold was quoted at Rs. 113/10.

Produce Market Closed

BOMBAY, Sept. 16.

The local produce market remained closed today on account of a Jain Holiday.

London Stocks

LONDON, Sept. 15.

2 1/2 p.c. Br. Consols	£71 1/2
3 1/2 p.c. Conversion Loan 1961	£95 5/8
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960/90	£108 5/8
3 1/2 p.c. War Loan on or after Dec. 1952	£95
Chartered Bank of India	£9 5/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	£75 1/2
National Bank of India	£32 5/8

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 7,781

London Pepper Dull

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Trading was dull with prices nominal. Black lampong September quoted at 11sh 3d and white muntok at 18sh weight white sarawak at 18sh 4-1/2d per pound C. I. F. basis ports. Malabar afloat was indicated at 1,450sh and September 1,350 per cwt. C. I. F. United Kingdom.

New York Pepper Quiet

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.

The market was quiet but steady with spots offered at 1.90 cents.

Following are today's closing prices: Spot 1.90 asked. O.d contracts: September 1.80 nominal October 1.70 nominal December 1.65 nominal January 1.55 nominal February 1.50 nominal. New contracts: September 1.80 nominal October 1.70 nominal November 1.70 nominal December 1.65 nominal January 1.55 nominal February 1.50 nominal. White spot 3.10 nominal.

Singapore Pepper Prices

SINGAPORE, Sept. 15.

The market was quiet with sellers ex-godown prices of black lampong lowered ten to 630 and white muntok unchanged at 1,000 dollars per picul. Half a ton of white and two tons of black loose were sold at 990 and 620 dollars respectively.

Heavy Mill Buying In U. S. A. Cotton

NEW YORK, September 15.

Cotton forged ahead at the outset on heavy mill buying based on a prospective tight supply eventually confirmed by the surprisingly low government crops estimate. However, prices subsequently backed away sharply under hedge pressure, particularly against and expanding new crop movement and active profit-taking on technical grounds. Despite curbs on cotton exports, commitments pected to be mad Since the imagainst economic co-operation administration authorisations are exposition of controls, the E.C.A. has granetd nearly 28 million dollars to three Marshall plan counries for raw cotton, most of it to be shipped out by December 31. Cotton men in Washington believe that foreign countries with free dollar exchange to buy United States cotton will be the first affected by the export controls particularly those behind the iron curtain. Meanwhile, stocks of cotton in Government hands have dwindled sharply.

London - Copra Steady

LONDON, September 15.

The copra market was steady. Philippines bulk was offered at 275 dollars and Straits Dutch East Indies fair merchantable delivered weight was quoted at £109 Ceylon fair merchantable sundried held for £122-1/-2 all per ton c.i.f September/October shipment.

The coconutoil market was firm Straits in drums at £157/-1/2 buyer and straits in bulk at £154-1/2 Ceylon in drums at £160 sellers and Ceylon in bulk at £154-1/2 buyers. All per ton c.i.f. September shipment.

AMERICAN MARKETS

ACTIVE TRADE BUYING IN N. Y. COTTON

Wall Street Firm With Modest Gains

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.

Opening gains reflected accu mulation of trade buying credited partly to mill and export accounts together with additional short-covering. Buying however quickly patered out and reacted under hedging particularly against C C C cotton with these sales estimated at over 10,000 bales during early dealings.

New Orleans and Commission house selling was also noticeable attributed to favourable war news and prospects of a larger crop next season which tended to ofset generally unfavourable private crop reports. In the afternoon current crop deliveries rallied smartly and closed strong on renewed active trade demand together with aggressive covering by local and New Orleans operators. Scaleup hedges against new crop and CCC cotton supplied the bulk of offerings but these were readily absorbed. On the other hand extreme fardistants came under pressure due to larger crop ideas next season. Sales were approximately put at 350,000 bales.

Closings Quotation

NEW YORK	
October	nominal 41.07
December	..... 41.12
March	..... 41.18
May	..... 40.88
Middling	..... 42.07
NEW ORLEANS	
October	..... 40.94
December	..... 40.89
March	..... 40.94
May	..... 40.66
Middling	..... 40.55

New York cotton highest 41.15 at 3 p.m. Lowest 40.74 at 10-53 a.m.

Wall Street Market

News of the United Nations forces landing behind the communists in Korea created a good deal of confusion on the stock market as traders sought to evaluate the possible effect on the projected industry controls. Prices fluctuated actively but indecisively initially, then the main body sagged mildly for the first setback this week and losses ranging to one dollar or so developed. Brokers said the selling represented corrective profittaking, weekend eveningup and some liquidation. Televisions which came under very heavy pressure following the outbreak of the Korean war moved to gains of one dollar or more.

A certain amount of liquidation during the morning was occasioned by the news that the House of Representatives late yesterday asked for an excess profits tax that would be retroactive to July first or October first. The averages at noon were: Industrials 224.09 and Rails 66.39. In the afternoon the overall price tendency was uncertain but around the final hour support became rather widespread.

Led by Industrials with accent on televisions motors, chemicals and buildings, the market rallied with a predominance of gains ranging to one dollar or more. General Electric moved higher following an agreement with C.I.O. Electrical workers to end the strike of 40,000 workers threatening to spread throughout the company's 116 plants. While Rails were inclined to lag and the group average finished with a small loss in the composite average rate. The session closed with a modest gain on a firm note.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

American Telephone and Telegraph	151-5/8
Amerex Holding Co.	32-1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	36-1/4
Chase National Bank	37-5/8
Firestone Tyre	72-3/4
General Electric	47-1/2
General Motors	94-1/2
Ingersol Rand	73-1/2
International Nickel	34-7/8
National City Bank	44-1/2
New York Central Rail Road	15-1/2
Sinclair Oil	31
Socony Vaccum	23-1/2
Texas Co.	74-3/4
Union Carbide	48
U.S. Smelting	43-3/4
U.S. Steel Common	39-5/8
Western Union	38-3/4

The total number of shares which changed hands during the day was 2,410,000

Highest and lowest U.S. Steel trading prices were 39-3/4 and 39.

Paris Bourse Firm

PARIS, September 15.

The bourse tended to mark time but the undertone still seemed to be pretty firm. The recent features such as Royal Dutch, Canadian Pacific and Quilmes ran into some profittaking but Suez in contrast continued to climb. In general, buying was rather more discerning. French industrials generally stood around recent levels but here too lack of support was felt. Among Rentes, the five per cent 1949 showed renewed firmness.

Brussels Stocks Steady

BRUSSELS, September 15.

The latest more favourable Korean news had a good influence on plantations but speculators were less active on the whole in the colonial section probably because of the rise already recorded. Some hesitation was noted in metallurgicals. Coals and electrical remained firm. Among foreign issues, Dutch plantations gained useful ground.

Restricted Turnover On Amsterdam Exchange

AMSTERDAM, September 15.

Weekend consideration restricted business and the stock market showed continuation of yesterday's reaction. Prices later began a modest rally but the close was barely steady and very quiet. Investments were well maintained.

N. Y. Silver Sales

NEW YORK, September 15.

Consumers were rather eager buyers and open market offerings were quickly absorbed. Sales approximated 300,000 ounces at unchanged 73 cents per ounce.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Sept. 16.

120 Ready-Japan	7- 4 0
150 Ready Japan	7 4 0
120 Ready Italy	7 0 0
150 Ready Italy	6 15 0
2/40 Staple September	7 4 9
2/40 Staple October	7 4 3

Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16: Slightly better feeling was noticed today on renewed buying and prices in almost all sections were marked up.

Following are today's final transaction upto 1 p.m:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Three per cent Loan 1986/96/9, Three percent Loan 1959/61 100/12, Three percent loan 1964, 99/11 3 per cent loan 1970/75/99/3 s. lot

COTTONS: Bengal Nagpur 19/7, Muir Mills 235, New Victoria Ordy 2/2,

COALS: Burrakur 14/6, Central India 5/5, Dhemo main 19/8, East Indian 42/2, Katras Jherriah 48, New Beerbhoom 19/1, Samla Colliery 7 s.l. Seebpur 42/4, Sendra 14/8.

JUTES: Bally 278, sl Budge Budge 240, Empire 26/8, Ganges 381, Howrah 36/10, Kinnison 238, National 27/8, Orient 236, Presidency 7/4, sl Reliance 26/6.

ENGINEERINGS: Braithwaite and Co 10, Brit Eng. 17/6, Indian Iron 33/7, Indian St Wagon Ordy. 92, Kumardhubi Eng. 7/6, Jessop and Co 18/14, Saran Eng. 8/12, Steel Corpn. 23/7, Textile Machinery 7/2

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corpn. 2/10, Consolidated Tin annas fifteen, Indian Copper 2/12, Alkali and Chemical 14/13, Angelo Bros 29/6, Bharat Airways 3/2, B.I.C. 9, Jardine Henderson 167 s Lot, Martin Burn 17/8, British Burma Petrol 1/8, India Steamship 8 s lot.

SUGAR: Carew and Co 9/5.

TEAS: Bishnauth 41/8, East India 19/7 Hasimara 39/10, Exdiv Patrakola Ordy 232, Teesta Valley 21/2, Tyroon 29/8.

'QUAKE AFFECTS 150 VILLAGES

Relief Workers Busy In Assam

SADIYA (Mishmi Hills), Sept. 15 (PTI): One hundred and forty villages were badly affected in the State's tribal portion of the Mishmi hills district as a result of the earthquake of August 15, according to reports of survey parties sent out by the authorities.

Most of these villages suffered heavy losses by the subsidence of earth, appearance of fissures, inundation and silting up of paddy fields.

The reports also show that fifty per cent of the houses in these areas were rendered unfit fo rhabitation. Seventy-five per cent of the heads of cattle in the villages were either dead or washed away.

Most of the village schools have collapsed and students and volunteer parties with rice, salt and other daily necessities have been set out tp the affected localities f[illegible]stribution to the people. Medica[illegible] also being extended.

ASSAM'S EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS

Ethiopian Ruler s Message

NEW DELHI, Sept. 15 (PTI): The Emperor of Ethiopia today sent a message to President Rajendra Prasad, expressing sympathy for shock-shattered Assam.

In the message, His Majesty Haile Sellassie, said: "we have heard the news of the disastrous losses and suffering in Assam and would express our sympathy and our admiration on your Government's intensive efforts to afford relief to stricken population".

The President has sent the following reply:

"I and my Government are most grateful to your Imperial Majesty for your kind message of sympathy".

Another message received by the Prime Minister from the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ethiopia, says:

"I have to extend the sympathy of the Ethiopian Government and the people on the grievous news of damage and suffering in Assam".

The Prime Minister has sent the following reply:

"The Government and the People of India are most grateful to the Ethiopian Government and people for their kind message of sympathy for Assam earthquake sufferers"

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF COAL FIELDS

New Zealand Government To Reinstate Contracts

WELLINGTON (New Zealand), September 15 (PTI-Reuter): Conservative Premier Mr Sidney Holland today introduced a bill to restore unworked coal in New Zealand to private ownership. The bill, which provided that all coal and rights in coal vested in the Crown by the Labour Government from April 1, 1949, shall be deemed to have remained vested in private owners, met a lively reception from the Labour opposition. The Bill would reinstate all royalty mortgages, coal leases and other contracts cancelled by the 1948 Act of the Labour Government, and cancel from the time of their creation all coal mining rights granted by the Crown under that Act. All money received by the Crown would be refunded to the owners.

BORDER CRIMES ON THE DECREASE

LAHORE, Sept. 15 (PTI): The decision to set up border courts to try Indian and Pakistan criminals on the spot was taken at a conference of the Inspectors-General of Police of the Indian and Pakistan Punjabs held at Amritsar on Thursday, according to information available here.

The Conference noted with satisfaction that border crime had dropped by 70 per cent during the last two years following 'excellent co-operation between Indian and Pakistan border police officers.

GHULAM ABAS WANTS PAK TO QUIT U.N.

If Kashmir Dispute Is Not Solved 'Amicably'

LAHORE, Sept. 16 (PTI):

CHAUDHRI Ghulam Abas, Supreme Head of the "Azad Kashmir Movement", said here yesterday that he was opposed to partition as a possible solution of the Kashmir problem.

Chaudhri Ghulam Abas, who was addressing a "Kashmir day" meeting last night, said now that Sir Owen Dixon's mediation efforts had failed, the United Nations were likely to suggest division of Kashmir to settle the dispute. "Partition will not be acceptable to us in any case", he added.

Chaudhri Ghulam Abas urged the Pakistan Government to leave the United Nations, if they failed to solve the Kashmir dispute amicably within a specified period.

Kashmir Day In Dacca

DACCA, Sept 16 (PTI): Eastern Pakistan observed 'Kashmir Day' yesterday holding public meetings and taking out processions.

In Dacca, however, there were no processions or demonstrations and the observance was peaceful.

The Provincial Muslim League President, Maulana Akram Khan, who presided over a public meeting here said processions and demonstrations had been abandoned because they did not want to create any panic among the minority community.

Resolutions passed at the meeting viewed with "grave concern and indignation the present stalemate in the Kashmir issue and asked the U.N. to give a just and quick decision". At the same time they expressed "disgust with the long and fruitless discussion going on at Lake Success", and added: "We will not sit and wait any more."

Maulana Akram Khan in his speech said Pakistan stood for a peaceful solution to the Kashmir issue, but warned: "All of us must be ready for all eventualities."

KARACHI: The Karachi City Muslim League held a public meeting here last night to observe "Kashmir Day.". The meeting was attended by about 1 000

CONSCRIPTION IN U.K. EXTENDED

Commons Passes Bill

LONDON, Sept. 16 (PTI-Reuter): The House of Commons yesterday passed a bill extending military conscription in Britain from 18 months to two years. The second and third readings were both agreed to without a vote.

WEST REARMING FEVERISHLY

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (PTI-Reuter): The North Atlantic Council yesterday approved recommendations for increasing the military forces of the treaty powers and went on to discuss Germany's possible role in the defence of western Europe.

Earlier, the Council accepted the report of the Council of Deputies, the Executive Committee of the North Atlantic treaty organisation.

The Council's acceptance of the Council of Deputies' report did not constitute an adoption of all the recommendations in it, but implied general approval of the lines laid down by the Deputies.

Shots Across The Sector

BERLIN, Sept. 16 (PTI-Reuter). Uniformed People's Police from the Soviet sector of Berlin drew their pistols and sent a hail of bullets into the Western sectors of Berlin early last morning, seriously wonding one West Berlin policeman.

Police headquarters in the American sector announced: "East Berlin Police opened fire on our men without provocation to potest Communist early last morning, seriously wounding the sector boundary under cover of night."

C-in-C's Advice To Assam Medicos

DIBRUGARH, Sept. 15 (PTI): Gen. K. M. Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army asked the students of Assam Medical College which he visited this morning to think themselves as citizens of India, never caring for differences of caste, creed and status in their life.

General Cariappa was earlier presented with a guard of honour by the students of the Medical College, including 15 girl students and 32 nurses. The General, who was accompanied by Brigadier Bikram Singh, Area Commander, Assam Sub-Area, expressed satisfaction at the smart turn out of the students. He was then introduced to the members of the teaching staff and shown round various wards in the hospital.

NURSING, NOBLEST PROFESSION

Addressing the nurse-pupils, General Cariappa said that he was glad that so many girls of Assam had taken to nursing as profession. In European countries, he said, daughters and sisters of high dignitaries and rich and high personages had taken to nursing as a profession, simply because it was the noblest profession and the best social service that women should take up.

ANOTHER ENGINE DERAILMENT

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15 (PTI): One passenger and three railway employees were slightly injured when the engine and the leading pair or wheels of the brake van of the down Hazaribagh-Ranchi-Howrah Express derailed between Parkidi and Chandil about 192 miles from Calcutta at 12/30 last night.

The injured were rendered first aid and passengers of the train were diverted via Muri-Purulia Route.

The General Manager of the B. N. Railway accompanied by high railway officials have left for the site of the accident.

TUG AND SHIP COLLIDE

MALTA, Sept. 16 (PTI-Reuter): The battle class destroyer Armada which was leaving harbour here for Gibralter yesterday, collided with the harbour tug Respond.

As the vessels bore down on each other, and it was clear they would collide, sailors on the decks ran for safety and braced themselves for the impact.

The destroyer's bow caught the tug amidships. The smaller vessel heeled over, and water gushed over her decks, but she was apparently undamaged.

About six feet of the Armada's bows were dented. No casualties were reported. It was understood that a court of inquiry would be held.

One Pilot Killed As Two Planes Collide

PERTH SCOTLAND, Sept 16 (PTI-Reuter): One pilot was killed when two British Anson planes collided over an airfield here yesterday.

The other plane though damaged, landed safely.

Madhyabharat Minister Not To Resign

(From Our Correspondent.)

GWALIOR, Sept. 15.

Mr. Liladhar Joshi, Revenue Minister in an interview here today refuted all rumours of his resignation from the Madhya Bharat Ministry on the issue of police firing.

An African Hits Out

If Indians Should Go, So Should The Whites

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 16, (PTI-Reuter).

IF the Indians go back to India, the Europeans must go back to Europe, said Dr. J. S. Maroka opening a conference of the South African Indian Congress here yesterday. "I suppose the Africans must go back to the central lakes of Africa," he added.

Dr. Maroka, leader of the African National Congress, an organisation seeking political rights for Africans, urged Indians not to be tricked into believing that it was the wish of the Africans that they should be hurried out of South Africa.

South Africa was a small country in which it would be impossible and dangerous to foster racial and unrelated cultures, he said. Such differentiations were made by those who wished to divide and rule.

"We desire an opportunity for freedom of movement and speech" continued Dr. Maroka.

They also wanted equal educational facilities and freedom for non-European children to accept scholarships offered by the Government of India.

TOLERATED EVILS

"We want direct representation in the Councils of State of South Africa. The world hears so much about us, but we would like to tell the world ourselves. If our complaints must cease we must be treated as human beings and not as tolerated evils in the land of our birth. Our stand at the United Nations organisation is a plea for peace and harmony in our country" he said.

President of the South African Indian Congress Dr. G. M. Naicker said that never in the history of the Union had there been such deterioration in race relations.

Apartheid (racial segregation) had resulted in increasing racial antagonism often leading to violence.

He described the Suppression of Communism Act as the last step in the setting up of a police state in the Union.

The Group Areas Act spelt the doom of the Indian people of South Africa, but "we would rather die in the struggle for basic human rights in South Africa than accept the humiliating policy of expatriation."

TRAIN UP YOUNG TALENT

Sri Prakasa's Tip

NEW DELHI, Sept. 16 (PTI): Commerce Minister Sri Parkasa warned the Indian politicians and statesmen yesterday that their work would remain unfinished if they did not train up the young talent of the country.

He was addressing members and sympathisers of the "Indian national consolidation and peace organisation" at the Constitution Club on "good citizenship".

Mr. Sri Prakasa said that every Indian, whether in city or in town or in village, must consider himself an equally important factor as the leaders of society and not merely the dumb followers of a few individuals.

Sydney Strike May Spread

SYDNEY, Sept. 16, (PTI-Reuter): The strike of 7,000 Sydney dockers last night threatened to spread to Melbourne and other ports unless settled by Sunday night.

The Dockers Union had instructed its branches that ships which leave Sydney before the strike is settled must not be worked in other ports.

The Sydney strike was ordered Thursday by the Waterside Workers Federation in protest against the suspension of 15,000 dockers.

6 WOMEN DROWNED IN NILE

Men Who Dived To Save Them Missing

CAIRO, Sept. 16 (PTI-Reuter): Six women were believed drowned and nine men who dived in rescue them were missing last night after two houseboats had been dragged from their moorings by strong currents in the flooded Nile River here.

All victims were believed to be Egyptians.

The women were living in the boats which crashed into a bridge.

River's Sudden Rise

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16, (PTI): The Teesta Bridge police outpost on the Siliguri-Kalimpong road was hastily evacuated as River Teesta suddenly rose by 35 to 90 feet last morning and the flood waters entered the outpost building.

The level was twenty feet higher than the one recorded during the heavy rains of June 12 which preceded widespread landslides and devastation in North Bengal.

The Punjab Government has sanctioned Rs. 5,000 asgratutious relief for the sufferers in the recent floods in Amritsar district.

U.S. HAS GROW MORE FOOD PLANS FOR THE EAST!

Basic Motive: Halting Reds

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, (PTI-Reuter).

THE State Department has a plan to stimulate food production in Asia and the Middle East as a counter to "the spread of instability and Communism among hungry millions", an official said yesterday.

It will cost 300 million dollars a year and will provide for aid continuing over four or five years.

If it receives administrative support, Congress might be asked for funds early in the next session.

The countries included are India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Afghanistan, Israel and the Arab states of the Middle East. South-East Asia is excluded in the current preliminary stage of planning.

Indo-China, Indonesia, and other countries in South-East Asia already are receiving American economic aid from loans and left-over funds originally earmarked for China, along with United States military assistance.

The State Department's present ideas of aid to Asia were reported after Senator Hubert Humphrey (Democrat, Minnesota) proposed in Congress a "broad Programme" of economic help with a first year appropriation of 500 million dollars.

BOMBAY: Pandit Nehru left for Nasik this morning in the Governor's Rolls Royce.

China Keeps The World Guessing

THE events of the next few weeks are likely to have a decisive influence on China's position in world affairs, it is believed in diplomatic quarters.

China, since Mao Tse-tung came to power in Peking last year, has seemed to the non-communist world to retire into traditional isolation.

True, this isolation has not entirely been of the Chinese Government's choosing.

Some Governments, notably that of the United States of America, has so far not attempted to enter into diplomatic relations with the new regime. Britain's attempt has not prospered.

It is true, too, that it is not by the wish of the Chinese Government that a delegation from Peking has not yet been received into the United Nations Organisation.

For one reason or another, however, it is a fact that the Chinese Government now in power in Peking has not taken its place in the councils of the nations. In the meantime, the new China's precise relationship to the Soviet Government has continued to puzzle the non-communist world.

There are still, as there were a

BY PAMELA MATTHEWS

year ago, two schools of thought. One expects that China, by reason of its immense size and vast population and because its Government came to power through its own efforts and with little Russian aid, will be able to pursue an independent foreign policy. According to this school of thought, there is small danger that the new China will degenerate into the position of a Russian satellite state.

The other school of thought takes it for granted that an orthodox communist Government in China not only will, but will wish to, pursue a foreign policy at all points strictly in line with the Kremlin.

Bevin's Efforts

Obviously, there is no chance of seeing how closely Soviet and Chinese foreign policy is co-ordinated until an issue arises over which their interests clash. But it looks now as if some light may be shed by the interplay of the situations in Korea and in New York now.

It is now no secret in London that Mr. Ernest Bevin will work for the admission of the Chinese Government to the United Nations during the series of Foreign Ministers' conferences being held in New York now.

Mr. Bevin is understood to have sailed for New York with solid backing from the British Cabinet for his view that nothing at all is to be gained by excluding from representation in the United Nations the Government which now controls China.

It is believed in usually well-informed quarters here that Britain is now prepared to cast a positive vote in favour of the admission of delegates from Peking in place of the present Nationalist Chinese representatives, next time the matter comes up in any organ of the United Nations.

Even in view of American reluctance so far to admit representatives of Communist China to the United Nations, observers in London consider that there is a fair chance that Chinese representation will be changed during the autumn.

But this view is based on the assumption that the Chinese Government will not in the meantime intervene in world history in a decisively partisan way.

It is clear that if, in the next few weeks—and it is unlikely that the issue of Chinese representation will be handled until fairly late in the Assembly's session—the Chinese Government decided to intervene actively in Korea on the side of the North Koreans and against the forces which have official United Nations backing, it would become exceedingly difficult for Britain to support a change in Chinese representation at Lake Success.

China Needs Peace

Superficially, a Chinese Government attempt to take Formosa from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek would have less effect on the question of representation in the United Nations. The United Nations is in no way committed to the support of the nationalist regime in Formosa.

In fact, any Chinese Government invasion of Formosa, in any case while the Korean campaign is in progress, would come up against President Harry Truman's decision to neutralise the island with the aid of the United States Seventh Fleet.

There is no lack of experts of Sino-Soviet affairs to tell us that China's main need today is peace in which to reconstruct a new society after some thirty years of intermittent warfare.

Consequently, they argue, if the new China embarked on any sort of military adventure, even to recover the lost province of Formosa, it would be at Soviet instigation. Such a move, it is claimed would be against the real interests of China today and would indicate very strongly that the Government of Mao Tse-tung is after all not in a position to maintain an independent role in international politics.

Such a diagnosis may well prove to be much too simple in a situation where so many of the bargaining counters remain concealed. There is no doubt that the issues must be clear in Peking where alone the strength of the pressures and counter-attractions can be assessed.

There is no means of knowing elsewhere, and at this stage, whether there is any serious danger of China being involved in the Korean fighting.

Reports of Chinese armies concentrating on the Chinese-Korean frontier remain unconfirmed even though they are said to be taken seriously in Washington.

The most that can be said definitely is that if the Chinese Government continues to steer clear of military complications in the Far East, whatever it may say in its propaganda, the chances of admission to the United Nations during the forthcoming session of the United Nations Assembly are quite considerable.

These chances would very considerably diminish in the opinion of observers if the Peking Government became involved in the Korean fighting or felt impelled to set out to conquer Formosa in the next few weeks.

FIGHT AGAINST BLINDNESS

St. Dunstan's, Dehra Dun; its sister institution in England offered a home for Unny in between his operations.

THE SPIRIT THAT CONQUERS

Indian Rating's Fight Against Blindness And Disablement

NEW DELHI, Sept. 17.

ON the night of May 24, 1945, while Petty Officer Gopal Krishnan Unny was on duty at a naval establishment at Versova near Bombay, an accident happened which all but finished him. A tin of sulphuric acid fell on him, splashing against his face neck and chest, searing his skin and furrowing through to his back.

His face was burnt up, his right ear destroyed, his chin hung down on his chest. All four of his eyelids were burnt out, the sockets were deeply scarred, completely destroying one eye and leaving only a faint perception of light in the other.

There was little left of Unny that could be of much use either to himself or to others. Today, he has learnt Braille; is proficient in touch typing; has cultivated hobbies such as making things out of leather, like bags, purses etc. or out of plastic, like earrings, powder bowls etc. and more than all this, has passed the London Matriculation with credit in all subjects, and has taken the Diploma in Public Administration of London University.

Writing shortly after Unny took the Diploma, Sir Ian Fraser, Chairman of St. Dunstan's, said in a letter to the Indian High Commissioner:

"This is a remarkable achievement for not only has this young blind man had to study for and sit for this very stiff Examination in England, which is not his native language, but he has done his studying and successfully passed the Examination in one year, whereas the ordinary normal time taken for the course is two years. I thought Your Excellency would like to know of this great achievement of your young countryman."

TRIUMPH OF SPIRIT

It has been a triumph of the spirit over cruel afflictions of the flesh, an affirmation of the will to live and to lead a full and useful life despite blows which would have disheartened a lesser man.

Others, of course, have helped to make Unny what he is. The Government of India helped by arranging for his free passage to England when it was found that adequate facilities for his treatment did not exist in India. Facilities were also found for the best available surgical treatment, much of which was given free. St. Dunstan's, **the famous British institution for the blind, offered** a home for Unny in England. It did more; it taught him Braille, typing and other trades, and provided him with a tutor and reader to prepare for his examinations. London University allowed him to appear for its Diploma as a private candidate. The office of India's High Commissioner in London sent small gifts, so precious to an exile, of supari, cardamoms, pickles etc.

But in the main, it was a lone fight a kind of single combat against grievous misfortune, fought with patience, courage and a singular cheerfulness of spirit. Everyone who has seen Unny during these years has testified to his fortitude; the matron and nurses at St. Dunstan's, the doctors, the official visitors from the High Commissioner's office, and indeed, everybody who has had anything to do with him.

FIFTY OPERATIONS!

No fewer than fifty operations were performed on Unny.

His upper and lower eyelids were reconstructed by means of skin grafts; his nostril which had been twisted out of shape was shifted downwards; the scars on his cheek and neck were removed, and the area covered by a thin skin-graft. When the doctors came to the stage of building a new ear, however, they found that they had used up all the skin available from his body.

They had therefore to fall back on the next best device of fitting up an artificial ear. Unny did not mind. "The doctors are trying to make me look handsome" he told a visitor, "but I know I cannot be handsome again". That remark was typical of the quiet humour with which he has borne all his afflictions.

Unny has now arrived at the last stage of his treatment. When the treatment began, the cornea of each of his eyes had been heavily scarred, and the left eye had been damaged beyond repair. But there is still a hope that partial vision may be restored to the right eye by means of a corneal graft. Unny hopes to undergo this operation and be ready to return to India by the end of this year. The Government of India have enabled him to complete the treatment by deciding that he should be borne on the active establishment till the end of this period.

What the future holds for Unny no one can yet say. What is certain is that whatever his lot, he will face it without flinching and will get the utmost out of it.

Musical Backing

For weeks a destitute concert violinist, shivering in his room, had enviously watched the arrival every day of a bad violinist who played in the square below. When the bad violinist sawed out his wretched tunes, windows opened and tenants threw out a cascade of silver coins.

One day the concert violinist tried it. He played brilliantly, but collected only fivepence. Bewildered, he put the question to the other man that afternoon.

"It's simple," was the reply. "You've also got to be a bookmaker."

Our Delhi Letter — From Our Correspondent

NEHRU AND TANDON MAKE ADJUSTMENTS

Move To Appoint Auditors General Abroad Considered As Pernicious

NEW DELHI, Sept. 17.

NEW DELHI'S political scene could well be compared to Shakespeare's Romeo and Julliet with a difference, namely, that there are no Romeo and Julliet nor is there a family feud between Nehru and Patel. But on the model of Shapespearian story, their remotest kindred, followers and retainers could not encounter each other by chance without fierce words.

Men have formed themselves into camps, often for their own advantage. This should explain, to a degree, the recent reports of violent differences between the two great leaders, following the election of Mr. Tandon to the Congress Presidentship. The Prime Minister issued a statement, seeking elucidation of certain issues by the Nasik Session of the Congress

Mr. Tandon, in reply does not envisage any fundamental differences between the Prime Minister's and his own viewpoint. This leaves the camp-followers cold. They still see differences. They want a fight. The Deputy Prime Minister never opens his lips without addressing the Prime Minister as his respected leader. This Prime Minister reciprocates the sentiments. This leaves the camp-followers unconvinced. On the contrary. They are convinced that there are fundamental differences between the two and that time for a showdown had come and that the present make-believe coalition should terminate.

The Big Two are convinced that they are complimentary to each other, and that the country needs and demands their team work. The camp-followers have greater faith in the superiority of their own team technique. In between the "contact" men are making hay.

The war drums, however, are becoming fainter. Nehru and Tandon are adjusting themselves to the necessity market.

The post-election controversy has a direct bearing on the future of Parliamentary Democracy in this country. Parliamentary democracy is the rule by consent. It is also the rule of majority. Parliamentary democracy provides that an opportunity of changing the Government should be given to the electrorate at specified inter vals, irrespective of the wishes of the Government, which might, but for this provision, have opted to remain in office. On the assumption that the Congress is divided on the basis of ideology. Tandonites have won the election just as anti-Tandonites had won the last election.

Looking back to the election of Dr. Pattabhi, it could be said that Tandonites are better constitutionalists. They neither issued statements, deploring the decay of their ideology, nor did they demand clarification and elucidations of their ideology by the Jaipur Session of the Congress.

Here is a digression to the point. The ideology, policy and programme of the Conservative and Labour parties in Britain are fundamentally opposed to each other. The Conservatives in 1945 elections, interalia, stood for the preservation of the Empire and for private ownership of certain key industries while Labour stood for home rule for India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon and for the state ownership and management of key industries. The British electorate voted for Labour. The Conservatives Party bowed to the wisdom of the electorate. It did not intrigue to undermine the victory of the Labour Party.

The present tussel could be a mirror of things to come. It will be the end of democracy in this country, if the Congress Party, defeated at the polls, refused to vacate office, unless its own ideology were endorsed by its opponents. The non-violent struggle inside the Congress today may beget bigger struggle outside it, which may remain so non-violent. Congressmen should respect the verdict of their own selectees, if roots of democracy are to penetrate deeper into Indian social.

Pernicious Proposal

The Auditor-General, Mr. Narhari Rao returned to India during the week. In a statement from Bombay, Mr. Rao emphasised the need for re-organising and strengthening the Audit control on Indian Missions abroad. One view here is that Mr. Rao has been going beyond his depth. The Auditor-General does not and should not talk to the public. In the last analysis, the Audit Control consists in the scrutiny whether the expenditure incurred had been sanctioned and whether there are necessary vouchers for the expenditure incurred.

In the sphere of higher audit, initiated by the British before the war, the Audit Department was required to report whether the sanctioned expenditure had been well spent. The Auditor-General has no power to question the expenditure sanctioned by Parliament, which is the final authority. for the purpose.

Parliament it may be added, does not vote direct for expenditure on India's Missions abroad. This expenditure is included in the Foreign Office vote. It is the Foreign Office and not the Indian Missions abroad, which are accountable to Parliament. Mr. Rao proposes to appoint four Auditors-Generals abroad. Apart from the additional expenditure, it will provide an yearly excuse for the Auditor-General to go on an inspection tour of his offices in Europe, Asia and America.

It is a highly pernicious proposal. Firstly, Auditor-General of no civilized country is known to have gone outside his country for an inspection tour. It is regretted that Mr. Narhari Rao was tempted to join the increasing junketers, who have been eating away India's hard earned foreign exchange.

Secondly, Britain and America have larger number of diplomatic missions than India has at present. Neither of these countries send out their Auditor-General on an inspection tour nor have they set up audit organisations on regional basis in foreign countries. Under their rules, the returns of expenditure are sent to their foreign offices, which scrutinise them before submitting the same to their Auditors General. It is the Treasury Officers who make a periodical inspection tour of the Foreign Missions.

Thirdly, there is a golden rule that Audit Staff should keep away from the spending Departments.

A case should illustrate the point. India's High Commissioner in London wanted sixteen expensive motor cars. The Finance Ministry stoutly opposed the proposal, it is learned. It was Mr. Narhari Rao, while in London as the Finance Secretary for the Sterling talks, who sanctioned the cars. The regional Auditors-General might similarly be persuaded.

Extraordinary Party

The following appeared in the social column of a local daily during the week:—

"Thickly grown man-high stalks of maize with bursting cobs of soft seeds served as a rather extraordinary background for the party given by the Secretary for Agriculture, Mr. Kewal Panjabi, to meet the Food Member and his wife at 8, Hasting Road. Several multi-coloured lights from a banyan tree in the lawn only enhanced the silhouette height of the maize field covering a quarter acre of the spacious lawn.

Mr. Kewal Panjabi is as proud of his maize crop as the Prime Minister of his wheat crop. These backyard cereal growths are becoming the fashion these days, and housewives no longer discuss the variety of their pansies or the circumference of crysen himmum heads but the yield per yard of their cereal crop and the dimensions of cobs and wheat blades.

The Punjabi buffet table has been known for the excellence of its food its variety of choice and good cooking. I must confess the austerities imposed by recent cereal shortages had not altered the quality or the excellence of the fare.

Very soon during the evening one could see that Mr. Munshi had forgotten the 'Vana Mahotsava' and the rice problem of Madras, and had reverted to the mannerisms of the bar, a profession in which he has signally distinguished himself for many years.

One heard legal quips at high level while the maize stalks in the background wondered whether the environment in which they had taken birth was not ultra genteel for their existence.

The finale of most parties at the Panjabis is "rummy" or "bridge". While some of the early nighters retired quite a few settled down to a game."

It should be no surprise that the Cabinet fully believes in the slogan "No one shall starve". According to Lord Byron, "there was a sound of revelry by night in Belgium's capital" on the eve of Waterloo. There is plenty of revelry in New Delhi in these days, where everyone can afford to say "No one shall starve." EOM

Drinking With Meals

Dieticians don't believe that drinking with meals leads to faulty digestion owing to the dilution of gastric juices.

The fact is that the excess liquid is quickly passed on through the walls of the alimentary tract to the kidneys for elimination, and there is no ground for the supposition that the gastric juices are diluted by it. If fluids are treated like solids—sipped in small quantities, mixed with saliva and warmed in the mouth before being swallowed—and apart from mouthfuls of solid food—there is no reason why they should not form part of a meal. It is when drinking fosters the hasty swallowing of solid food that harm is done, chiefly because the food is poorly masticated and poorly mixed with the salivary juices essential to its digestion

SECONDS OUT

Time wastes us, our body and our wits;
And we waste time; so time and we are quits."—On a Yorkshire sundial.

PEACE TALKS IN DELHI

A Tibetan delegation which arrived in New Delhi recently to hold discussions with the Chinese Embassy here on the future of Tibet, met Mr. Shen Chien, the Chinese Charge d'Affaires in Delhi.

A further meeting with the Chinese Charge d'Affaires will be arranged after the arrival of the Chinese Ambassador.

It is understood that in reply to India's suggestion, the Peking Government has confirmed its desire to settle the future of Tibet peacefully.

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RACIAL SUPERIORITY MYTH LAID BARE

Culture Confused With Instinct!

UNESCO DECLARATION FORGES WEAPON TO FIGHT FALLACY

By Dr. Alfred Metraux

TOWARDS the end of the last century, a French anthropologist, Lapouge, declared that the day was drawing near when men would slaughter one another for a few millimetres' difference in cranium size. What may then have seemed only a whimsical theory has since become harsh reality with the perpetration of appalling massacres during the last decade in the name of racial superiority. Thus our age has been given the sorry privilege of verifying prophecies, which not long ago would have been regarded as ludicrous, writes Dr. Alfred Metraux in 'UNESCO Courior.'

Unfortunately the evils of racial discrimination have not disappeared with the suppression of Nazi political power. Although not applied in such ruthless fashion it still causes immeasurable suffering every day and continues to affect the lives and futures of millions of people.

Racism is one of the most disturbing phenomena of the great revolution of the modern world. At the very time when industrial civilization is penetrating to all points of the globe and is uprooting men of every colour from their age-old traditions, a doctrine, treacherously scientific in appearance, is invoked in order to rob these men of their full share in the advantages of the civilization forced upon them.

There exists in the structure of Western civilization a fatal contradiction. On the one hand it wishes and insists that certain cultural values, to which it attributes the highest virtues, be assimilated by other people. But, conversely, it will not admit that two-thirds of humanity is capable of attaining this standard which it has set up. Ironically, the worst sufferers from racial dogma are usually the people whose intellect most forcibly demonstrates its falseness.

No 'Pure' Races

For nearly a century, all genuine anthropologists have insisted on the purely conventional character of the features chosen to classify the human species. They have reiterated that there is no such thing as a pure race, that racial differences are biological and probably do not affect character and mental faculties, and that from the anthropological point of view the human species is one. But little attention has been paid by the majority to their words.

How many cultivated, intelligent and kindly people believe in all good faith that Negroes inherit at birth and exuberant and primitive nature and that rhythm and dance are theirs from the cradle? How many others, who believe themselves to be free from any taint of racial prejudice, credit the Jews with intellectual qualities superior to those of Christians? Every day, all too many attest to the belief that racial groups have hereditary virtues and defects, a belief which is a commonly accepted error, and which, if not discredited, comes to be accepted as the truth.

Race prejudice thrives on the inability of most people to make a clear distinction between facts pertaining to civilization and culture on the one hand and biological facts on the other. Men are distinguished by their respective cultures, which is that "complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society."

As cultural differences are frequently associated with physical differences, the latter have been regarded too often as the cause of the former.

Confused

Social prejudice will not diminish until it is generally recognised that the real differences between human societies are not due to biological heredity but to cultural environment. The influence of culture on the individual is at once so subtle and strong and it is exerted from such an early age, that it is apt to be confused with instinct.

The cultural factor plays a highly important part in the workings of the intellect. A poor, isolated group which does not receive much stimulus from the outside world may easily be taken to be congenitally inferior; but another one in the favourable atmosphere of a different moral and economic environment, may be regarded as a privileged specimen of mankind.

Psychology and criminology have taught us that delinquency is related to social conditions. If we are convinced of the importance of family and social environment, why should we refuse to recognize the part played by culture? It is too easily forgotten that there are many cultural specializations and many choices open to every culture.

Take for example the Australian aborigines. Their tools and economy are those of our prehistoric ancestors. Like several species of fauna in the country they seem to represent an early stage of evolution.

Nevertheless, these primitive people have developed a social organization and a system of relationship of such complexity and refinement that it requires an able brain and a degree of mathematical ability to unravel all its intricacies.

In comparison, some of our systems are simple, even crude. Examples from other societies could be multiplied

The Nordics

One of the essential features of cultures is their malleability. They change rather rapidly and only remain static in certain exceptional cases.

The racial composition of Europe has probably varied very little in the course of the last two or three thousand years, but would anyone venture to affirm that European mentality has always been the same? Would Englishmen of today feel at home among the subjects of Edward III? In Japan the 19th century saw the tremendous cultural revolution of a people whose racial type was in no way changed for it is obvious that, biologically speaking, the Japanese of 1950 is the same as his great-grandfather in the days of Commodore Perry.

The United States of America provide a very good example of the fact that culture is more important than race. Who has not been impressed by the "Typical American" gestures and behaviour mentality, of persons springing from the most varied races?

It is a gross error to believe history can be explained by race. Western industrial culture does not owe its great development and power to any innate superiority of the white race.

The Gauls, as Julius Caesar describes them, were scarcely superior to Western African tribes whom some people glibly declare incapable of progress.

Writers of the ancient Mediterranean peoples frequently expressed doubts about the capacities of the Nordics some of whom are inclined today to disdain other races.

There is nothing hereditary or even spontaneous in the antipathy felt by members of one racial group for those of another.

Observations on the behaviour of children show very clearly that they express aversion for people of another colour only under the influence of the family milieu. **The millions of half-castes in the world are witness that different races have in fact a particular attraction for one another. Relations between races are generally determined by cultural tradition. History is there to teach us that this tradition has varied greatly in the course of the centuries.**

New Myth

Racism is a relatively new myth, dating back to only two or three centuries ago. Before the colonial expansion of the European powers men despised or hated one another for cultural or religious differences, but did not claim to be superior to one another because of the colour of their skin or the shape of their skull or their nose.

Morally, slavery was just as damaging to the whites as to the blacks. The whites made skin colour and other physical characteristics indelible distinguishing marks. The Inquisition burnt the Jews because they had crucified Christ and because they were supposed to be the enemies of the faith; the Nazis did the same because the Jews were said to belong to a species which was inherently harmful. The difference is of little importance to the victim but it means much from the point of view of history. It is possible to change one's religious convictions, but nobody can escape heredity.

There is in this concept of race something implacable.

The barbarity of our time is more ruthless and more absurd than that of the so-called Dark Ages; for racial prejudice is an un-intelligent and unattractive myth.

Its flourishing development in the twentieth century will no doubt in future ages be regarded as one of the most shameful episodes in history.

Racial hatred and conflict feed on mistaken scientific notions and anti-rational dogma. To show up these errors and lessen their harmful effect, we must use the means supplied by science, culture and education. UNESCO, better than any other institution in the world, is thus qualified to combat racial prejudice.

UNESCO DECLARATION

UNESCO offers this declaration as a weapon—and a practical weapon—to all men and women of goodwill who are engaged in the good fight for human brotherhood. Here is an official summary of the conclusions reached in the declaration:

In matters of race, the only characteristics which anthropologists can effectively use as a basis for classifications are physical and physiological.

According to present knowledge, there is no proof that the groups of mankind differ in their innate mental characteristics, whether in respect of intelligence or temperament. The scientific evidence indicates that the range of mental capacities in all ethnic groups is much the same.

Historical and sociological studies support the view that the genetic differences are not of importance in determining the social and cultural differences between different groups of Homo Sapiens and that the social and cultural changes in different groups have, in the main, been independent of changes in inborn constitution. Vast social changes have occurred which were not in any way connected with changes in racial type.

There is no evidence that race mixture as such produces bad results from the biological point of view. The social results of race mixture, whether for good or ill, are to be traced to social factors.

All normal human beings are capable of learning to share in a common life, to understand the nature of mutual service and reciprocity, and to respect social obligations and contracts. Such biological differences as exist between members of different ethnic groups have no relevance to problems of social and political organization, moral life and communication between human beings.

'DARK HORSE'

Butterworth in 'The Manchester Daily Dispatch'

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

THE following statement was issued by Shri Homi J. H. Taiyarkhan, Chairman, Publicity and Propaganda Committee of the Balkan-ji-Bari Silver Jubilee celebrations, at a press conference held recently:—

Twenty-five years ago, Balkan-ji-Bari, meaning Children's Garden, was founded with the object of helping children to enjoy their leisure hours in a profitable manner, come to know each other by social contacts and grow up in a spirit of friendliness and brotherhood towards one and all.

The movement became rapidly popular and spread from city to city till today the Balkan-ji-Bari has as many as 250 branches all over the country, counting 30,000 children as its overall membership and proudly owning the President of India, Dr. Rajendra as its patron, and the Chief Minister of Bombay, Shri Balasaheb Kher as its President.

Besides getting the children together, the Balkan-ji-Bari runs a number of magazines in different languages, going into almost every home gifted with a child; it maintains libraries and child arts and cultural centres at many of its branches; it even provides financial assistance to less fortunate children. For those children who have a tendency to be truant or who turn delinquent, special centres are maintained to brnig them back gently into the fold from which they have strayed.

The twenty-five years' career of this organisation has just been completed, and it is only in the fitness of things that the occasion should be celebrated with a whole week programme, aimed at making the children even more conscious of the movement and giving them a thoroughly good time in the course.

Jubilee Celebrations

With this end in view, an influential committee headed by Rani Maharaj Singh has been set up to chalk out the programme and conduct the celebrations. The week decided upon for India-wide celebrations is October 29 to November 5. Nine Sub-Committees have been appointed by the main Executive Committee to detail the programme. They comprise of Procession, Entertainment, Volunteers, Hospitality, Workers' Conference, Collections, Sports, and other Sub-Committees.

This Executive Committee and its associate Sub-Committees, while being in actual charge of the programme for the week in Bombay, will guide and control the celebrations at all other branches throughout the country, since these celebrations are of an All-India nature.

It will be the first children's Week ever to be observed on such a scale at any time in the history of the country. It will begin on October 29 with a mass procession of children, not only walking but riding in baba gadis, tricycles, prams, scooters, toy cars and bigger vehicles like victorias, motor cars, trucks, lorries and even camel and bullock carts.

They will be dressed in colourful fancy dress costumes and will be accompanied by signing, dancing, music, a flourish of flags, banners and placards. The procession will culminate in a mammoth meeting at which endeavours will be made to have no less than a lakh of children. The meeting will be addressed by our national leaders.

On the next day, October 30, a special exhibition of children's arts and handicrafts, either prepared by the children themselves or of interest to them, will be inaugurated by one of our leaders. The exhibition will remain open for the rest of the week till November 5.

Bal Melas And Anand Bazars

October 31 will be filled with the opening of 'melas' in various parts of the city (Bal Melas), Anand Bazars and so on. Film shows will also be arranged for this day.

November 1 will be Entertainments Day for the kiddies. Various kind of shows are put under preparation at which children and their parents will be welcome.

November 2 will be reserved for collections to be taken by the children for raising the fund of their beloved Balkan-ji-Bari so it can better serve them.

The aim is to collect about Rs. 10 lakhs from all over the country in order to start a National Headquarters in Bombay. Already Rs. 10,000 have been collected.

On November 3, there will be camp fires accompanied by physical culture programmes by children at all centres both in the city as well as elsewhere in the country.

November 4 will be devoted to sports at various centres, and tokens will be given to all children who participate in them.

The week on November 5 will terminate with a conference of all Balkan-ji-Bari Workers, and there will be a grand variety entertainment at the end of it. It is also proposed to fit in a "Bal Kavi Sammelan" when a selection of poems on children from all parts of the country and abroad will be recited.

A special souvenir is being got ready, and will be published during the week. A big publicity programme is also on the way and it will consist of "Calling All Children" in all schools, posters, hoardings, press, cinema slide propaganda, distribution of colour picture post cards by the thousands, stamps stamped on all covers and cards which pass through the post offices and so on.

HOW CHILDREN ENJOY EXCURSION

Boys and girls of the Santa Cruz Balkan-ji-Bari on an excursion.

The Saucepan Special

A new word has crept into the vocabulary of the tribes who live in the remote bushveld of Northern Rhodesia. It is "wireleshi."

It came about with the arrival of the "saucepan special," the mass-produced cheap radio set which the Government of Northern Rhodesia is popularising among the African people. Recently the Director of Information at Lusaka made an eight-day tour into the extreme north-west of the colony to find out for himself how the tribesmen are reacting to the wireless.

Many Europeans in the colony believed that the Rhodesians would not know how to handle a radio set and would probably wreck it in a short time. But this does not appear to be happening, for even in the remotest kraals where education has not yet penetrated there is a regard for the wireless rarely equalled in white homes.

Wherever a radio set appears crowds of people flock from neighbouring villages in the dense jungle to listen-in. They do so with wide-eyed amazement and many gasps of astonishment But there is a difficulty—language.

Every tribe in the north-west and beyond practises its own dialect and the people are often disappointed when they hear a tongue other than their own But they love the music broadcasts. They do not think much of Handel but Beethoven is terrific while some kinds of jazz are very popular with the local belles.

When the language difficulty has been overcome it is intended to broadcast simple intructions on how to prevent soil erosion, improve crops and fight disease. For the children there will be lessons in reading writing and arithmetic and teachers will follow up with organised lessons in jungle classrooms.

COMPANION MEMBERS OF SANTA CRUZ

Companion Members of the Santa Cruz Balkan-ji-Bari. They have invited all Bombay and suburban units on their annual Children's Day on October, 1950.

Pancake Day

Billy and June raced into the kitchen. "What's for lunch Mummie?" they called.

"Just you wait and see," said Mummie with a smile.

The children sat down at the table and soon Mummie brought in a lovely stew. When she had finished eating, Mummie got up saying: "I shall be a few minutes with the sweet."

Then Billy wanted some water and he went into the kitchen. Mummie was frying something in a pan and as he watched he saw her toss it into the air

"Pancakes!" hooted Billy. "Why, of course, I'd forgotten it was pancake day. Oh, Mummie, let me toss one."

June heard Billy's cry and came to the kitchen. After much pleading Mummie let them each try to toss a pancake.

"I didn't know that cooking was so much fun," said Billy. "Can we have pancakes every day? We could help you to cook them!"

But Mummie thought she could get on much quicker without their help, thank you very much!

Balkan-Ji-Bari

Shri Shewak Bhojraj visited the Madh Island Balkan-ji-Bari on the Janmashtmi Day. Bal Mandir children had a gala day with sweets, and the Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls staged a variety Krishna Janma Show. Everyone did his or her best, and for that compliments and congratulations to each one of them.

Those of you who have not yet joined the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh—should do so as soon as possible. Please send for the particulars and enrolment forms of the association from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar-Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. Dada will be glad to hear from you and to know if he can be of any service to you.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR BOMBAY 21

GISELLE

A Story Of The French Underground

I HEARD the story of Giselle from a French sailor I met in a bistro one night in Paris a year after V-E Day. This French sailor was very friendly to me, and I bought him a lot of drinks. It was worth it just for the sake of hearing him tell about Giselle, writes Mike Detzer in Collier's.

The sailor never did tell me her last name, but he said she was beautiful. "Majectic" was the word he used, being careful to let me know that his standards of beauty were higher than those of American GIs and their pin-up girls. He did quite a lot of gesturing when he described her charms in detail, so it wasn't hard to get the point.

Giselle—so the sailor said—was only sexteen years old when the Germans first came to Paris on June 14, 1940. Until then, Giselle had lived in a small hotel, a pension, in one of those highly respectable but no longer elegant suburbs south of the city. The hotel was owned by her father. The girl had worked there, helped her mother with the dusting and making of beds, carried wine to the suites of the wealthier guests, set the long table and stacked dishes in the old kitchen.

Giselle had a happy life. She loved the little hotel, and she loved its people. She had never known harshness or brutality in her whole life—until the Nazis came.

Nazi Intrusion

The hotel was far from the Arc de Triomphe and for several days the family did not hear the goose step of victorious Nazi boots. Giselle's father disappeared to fight in the underground. The girl and her mother stayed, but there was no trade to keep them busy. The heart of the great city had been ripped out and Paris was like a city of the dead. Her citizens walked numbly through the fog of rumour created by the suave Nazi officialdom and the collaborationists.

Then, one Sunday morning a tall officer hammered on the hotel's big front door, gave the remaining guests an hour to vacate and told the proprietress to prepare for a new tenant. Later the tenant himself came. He was a colonel, a florid man whose wheeze and paunch were no credit to a self-styled race of supermen. Behind him were two servants and the colonel's blond brittle-faced wife.

The woman took charge at once. She sat down in the best chair lighted a perfumed cigarette, and glanced cooly around the room.

"Dispose of those two," she told an orderly, pointing with the cigarette at Giselle and her mother. "No, wait a moment." She hesitated. "I think I'll keep the girl to wait on me. She'll make an interesting young playmate for our gallants."

The orderly grinned.

"For our young lieutenants," the colonel's lady said sharply, and the orderly's grin vanished. "Put the old one out of here and mind your place"

School Of Hate

For the next two years, Giselle ate whatever food was left by the colonel's orderlies, she washed the frail lingerie of the colonel's lady, and as many nights as she dared, she bolted the door of her small attic room against the colonel's staff. She learned, of course how to hate.

She hated until her insides shook from hating. She hated until she had to fight constantly with herself to keep from spitting, yelling, killing.

In the spring of 1941 she saw her father's body lying in a gutter and there was too much hate in her to let her cry. Occasionally she visited her mother, now living with friends in a tenement in the city.

That was the surface of her life—but only the surface. The real story is buried in the records of the resistance movement and in the memories of Giselle's comrades. Giselle was only a bit player in the drama of the underground what she could learn in the colonel's household was seldom of great importance But it helped a little.

When the Gestapo discovered her at last and came to the hotel; the colonel's lady made them wait downstairs while she meted out her own punishment to Giselle. It was a mistake. The colonel's lady used a vial of acid, but the French girl went out a window and over the rooftops. The acid left her face raw with burns.

Road To Safety

Then Giselle began to follow the underground road to safety; her scars had made her useless as an agent. She went south, slowly, still weak, suffering from the acid and the anguish in her soul, over the mock border into Vichy France, and finally, God knows how, across the Mediterranean to the new American beachheads in North Africa. More than a year after her flight from Paris, she arrived at Fighting French headquarters in London.

In England, they grafted new skin until Giselle's scars were vague and only added to the nobility of her face. She worked at a minor clerical job in French headquarters, she fell in love with a young French officer, and her story should have ended there.

But one night soon after D day, a buzz bomb hit a building near the apartment where Giselle lived. The window shattered in her room; fragments of glass lodged in her eyes and she was made permanently blind.

When she left the hospital, her French officer guided her to a church and married her, and as soon as Paris was free again he took her home to wait in the old family hotel until he was demobilized. Her mother was there already, thin and hungry and bitter and old. Soon the war ended.

Nemesis

GISELLE'S husband stayed in the army for some time after the German surrender. He was promoted to major, and sent to new duty in the battered city of Berlin. There, in the French zone, he found a house and sent for his wife.

He was happy and proud as he led Giselle carefully up the high stone steps and into the living room. It was their first real home, even if it was in a hated city.

"Nine rooms," he explained gaily, "and the former mistress of the house comes with it. I wish we could have a French girl to help you about, but you'll have to use this German woman. Frau Brunig", he called, "come here".

"Ja, Herr Major."

Giselle heard familiar footsteps coming into the room. First she was afraid, and then the hate came back. "I know that voice", she said.

The colonel's lady got down on her knees when she saw Giselle and grovelled on the floor.

"Mercy," she begged, "have mercy, please God".

Giselle walked over toward the woman's voice, felt for the woman with both hands, and slapped the colonel's lady in the face.

"Mercy, mercy!" the woman kept pleading hysterically. "I'm just an old widow now—have mercy—"

Giselle stepped back and struggled with the hate. Her lips quivered slightly, but her eyes held the proud blank stare.

"I'll call the War Crimes people," her husband said.

Giselle was silent for a long moment.

Then she said, "No. Let her stay."

But how she said it, in mercy or revenge, I'm not sure. The French sailor didn't say. He just repeated that she was a majestic woman.

'TROUBLE IN THE TROPHY ROOM'

Morris in The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Time Killer

"How are you getting on with your new boy friend?" asked the brunette.

"Oh, he's all washed up", replied the blonde. "I think he's been deceiving me and that he's really a married man."

"Whatever makes you think that?"

"Well, last night I was sitting on his knee and he gave me his watch to play with."

BBC'S FIRST WOMAN CONTROLLER

Miss Mary Somerville has recently been appointed Controller of the BBC's Talks Division. The appointment establishes a precedent, for Miss Somerville is the first woman to become a Controller. There are sixteen Controllers in the BBC, ten of them in London and six directing BBC activities in the North and West of England, the Midlands, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Mary Somerville, who now joins this select band, is chiefly known for her services to educational broadcasting, which were recognised in 1935 by the award of the OBE. She joined the BBC staff in 1925 as Schools Assistant and for six years was Secretary to the Central Council for Schools Broadcasting. In 1927 she was appointed Director of School Broadcasting, a position she held until she retired at her own reqdest. The standard of work demanded is extremely high and the quality and usefulness of the broadcasts is indicated by the large number of schools listening to them. When Miss Somerville retired fourteen thousand schools were registered as regular listeners, nearly double the number that had been listening ten years before. Now, in 1950, over twenty thousand schools listen regularly.

This brilliant woman, who is married and has two sons, has much personal charm in addition to her academic distinction. She is the daughter of a Scottish parson and was born in New Zealand and educated at Somerville College, Oxford, which was founded by an ancestor of hers. She has travelled extensively and in 1947 attended a conference in Tokio on behalf of the BBC and later in the same year, when she had ceased to be Director of School Broadcasting, visited America and Australia to study broadcasting in these two continents.

Her new post as Controller of the Talks Division is one that carries great responsibility. All talks on the BBC's domestic wavelengths will come under her charge, also religious, School and Forces Educational Broadcasts. It is a task that she is amply fitted to dicharge, for as a close friend recently said, 'Anytring Mary Somerville puts her hand to she does well."

THE VITAL SPARK

"As far as I can remember from the very elementary physics that I did at school, eletcricity is produced by a current sparking between two poles —a positve and a negative. Much the same thing happens in the theatre. You have the positive pole—the actor speaking words on the stage; and the negative pole—the audience listening to him. What happens, or what should happen, is that when the actor speaks some kind of current, of laughter or emotion, leaps across, and sparks in the mind of the audience. And their reaction—whether it's laughter or emotion, the actor can palpably feel it—sends the spark travelling back to him again. And as the spark travels to and fro, between actor and audience, the theatrical equivalent of electricity, excitement, is generated."

—Tony Brown.

FORTUNE'S GIFTS

"I believe that life cannot be enjoyed by anybody who's not known pain. One of fortune's gifts to me, as precious as any, has been a great deal of acute pain from early childhood onwards. I realise now what an armoury early pain provides for age. And how much the threat of it in the background enhances the enjoyment of life while it stays in the background."

—Compton Mackenzie.

TWO HALFPENNY PICTURES

"At thirteen my uncle began working for a living, as a porcelain decorator, and a very scant living it was. Bouquets were paid for at the rate of twopence halfpenny a dozen, and the profile of Queen Marie Antoinette was worth fourpence. It was, of course, necessary to work at top speed, and this early training accounts for the quickness ad nimbleness of hand which the artist kept to the last, and which enabled him to turn out so many pictures."

—Professor Edmond Renoir.

WILL LAND OF LAMAS GO RED?

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(Continued From Page 7)

ernment sent a representative to pay the last homage to the late Dalai Lama. This representative came not only to pay the last respects to the late Dalai Lama, but also to negotiate with the Tibetan Government for the re-establishment of friendly relations between the two countries. As a result, the Chinese were allowed to have a mission in Lhasa, and also at the same time the British Government did the same.

Last year, however, the Tibetan Government expelled the Chinese (KMT) Mission from Lhasa. If Tibet were under the suzerainty of China, why did the Chinese carry out the orders of the Tibetan Government and leave Lhasa?

Tibet is an independent religious state. If the members of the United Nations Organisation agree with this contention, will they take steps to protect Tibet from foreign aggression—which is being threatened at present? Or will they ignore Tibet in the U.N.O.?

A probe into the spiritual side of Tibet's relations with China will be interesting to those who have a vague idea of mystery and mysticism surrounding the land of the Lamas.

Spiritual Patron

In a nutshell, the relationship of the Dalai Lama and the Emperors of China may be described as that of "spiritual patrons' and "spiritual leaders."

The duty of a spiritual patron is only to pray to God, to give benediction and salvation, and to ensure the welfare of his spiritual leaders. Therefore, these leaders are bound to pay homage to their patrons, and bound to follow whatever their spiritual patrons order. The great Saint Panchen Naropa also mentioned thus:

"There was not born a single Buddha, without an origin of a spiritual Guru at first. Thousands of Buddhas have passed; these and all those of the future come through the spiritual patron."

If it is so mentioned, who is the Chief, the Patron or the Leader?

Formerly, when the Emperor of Mongolia was ruling over China, the Dalai Lama was the spiritual patron of the Emperor. So, the leader was the Emperor. Similarly, all groups of Lamas from Tibet were spiritual patrons of Tibet, and the people looked upon Tibet with reverence.

The Dalai Lama was not an "artificial" spiritual patron of the Emperor of China, but a true real one "come out from the signs and omens, divinely *selected from the Golden Flask.*"

The Emperor of China deputed Ambassadors to Tibet who were stationed in Lhasa. Military escorts were also provided as bodyguard to His Holiness—not as a mark of occupation.

Royal Romance

The *former* great Kings of Tibet and the Great King Songtsen Gumpo of Tibet have many times declared war on China and many regions of China were under Tibet.

The Princess Gyasa of China was married to Songtsen Gumpo—just to keep friendly relations between the two kingdoms.

King Songtsen Gumpo and the Princess Gyasa took solemn oaths of peace between the two kingdoms and undertook pledges not to "raise any sort of quarrel, friction or war of any kind." This joint declaration was inscribed in stone tablets which are still in existence at Lhasa.

Tibet never fell under China or any other kingdom. Nevertheless, several places on her eastern borders came once again under Chinese rule.

When the Emperor of China was dethroned following the Chinese revolution, there was war between Tibet and China.

The Dalai Lama fled to India.

The war ceased by itself.

The oath taken by King Songtsen Gumpo and Princess Gyasa was violated then by China. Since then, China has been faced with never-ending wars and quarrels. In future, too, it is impossible that China will ever have peace.

And perhaps, if China proposes again a new compromise and takes a solemn pledge of peace between the two countries, then China herself may be able to have peace. This should be considered deeply and carefully by the Chinese Government and the citizens of China.

Similarly, all the Buddhists in India should pray and regard Tibet as their Holy Land—for the sake of achieving salvation in this and the next world.

AMIDST CLASH OF IDEOLOGIES

(Continued from Page 8)

ed and thought of nothing else but the great Soviet experiment upon which they sought to pattern their existence. Fresh and green from an American campus, where I had almost never heard these matters discussed, I was horrified by the insidious infiltraton of Russian Communism in this placid countryside.

Again, at the University of Paris, where I was pursuing my studies, I encoutered the same teachings and the same despair. Returning to France repeatedly between 1925 and the outbreak of the war I saw the disintegration and the collapse of the intellectuals of my own generation. It was not a pleasant spectacle and I learned the hard way that defeatism is too expensive a luxury for the modern age. It will take a great deal more than psychiatry and modern age. It will take a great deal more than psychiatry and modern art to put the world back on its feet.

It is a stimulating experience to explore the roots of the misery of our own times but the moment has perhaps arrived to start calling our shots. Let us substitute for the litany of destruction of Kafka and Jean-Paul Sartre a more ancient Scottish litany which may help us to ward off the Evil Eye:

From ghoulies and ghaesties
And long legged beasties
And things that go bump in the night
Gude Laird Deliver us.

MIRACLE CURE

Each year in the middle of August a religious ceremony is held on the island of Tinos. On this island is a Church dedicated to the Virgin Mary and inside is a holy picture of the Virgin adorned with precious gems. The holy picture is believed to work miracles and cures—and is carried through the streets during which pilgrims fromall parts of Greece lie prostrate on the ground while the holy picture is carried above them—hoping for a miracle cure.

SPIRITUAL COMMUNISM

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(Continued from page 6)

class society lies in the imposition of drudgery and manual labour upon a particular section of the people. Through a constructive method of education, somewhat along the line of Mahatma Gandhi's Basic Education, manual labour must be given a place of honour, and public opinion should be formed for a uniform salary system for unskilled, skilled and intellectual workers.

Our food, fashion, sport and scientific research should be freed from all unnecessary and avoidable cruelty and killing. A system of well-planned education, expanding the conception of space through geography and astronomy, the conception of time through history, the conception of causation through science, psychology and socialogy, and the faculty of imagination through art, literature and philosophy can create a spiritual communist consciousness ensuring freedom within ourselves and fellowship in all possible relationships.

Dynamic Pacifism

Spiritual communism can help the World Pacifist Movement to evolve a dynamic pacifism with a comprehensive programme. Prof. Einstein says that radio-active poisoning of the atmosphere, and hence annihilation of all life on earth can now be a technical possibility. But a mere appeal to the instinct of fear for promoting peace in an age when an atomic explosion may fire off a nuclear chain-reaction to blow up the whole earth has only a negative value. Conferences at the highest level to preserve the STATUS QUO of the two blocs may bear no fruit at the hour of crisis.

As communism has now spread far and wide, no world peace is conceivable without some definite understanding with communism and communists. No constructive peace movement can succeed today, if pacifist ideals are not harmonised with the creative features of Marxism so that the conflicts which are at the back of the present troubles can be resolved.

The pacifism based on religion should be broad enough to accomodate the pacifism based on pure humanism and upheld by atheists and agnostics. Moreover, pacifists belonging to different faiths cannot hope to initiate any concerted action until and unless the essential teachings of all the faiths are harmonised and a sense of sincere respect for all faiths is created. Spiritual communism propounding the Common Life underlying all forms of life provides pacifists of theistic, atheistic and agnostic persuasions with the scope to come together without marring their individual convictions. Pacifist methods will be very inspiring when people are helped to visualise comprehensively the order of society for which they are morally striving.

Just as the vision of an independent India inspired Indians to follow the principles of Satyagraha, the vision of a classless world community with political and economic democracy based on liberty of conscience will inspire and strengthen the new Satyagrahis. Here spiritual communism can provide pacifists with a social theory and a non-violent programme.

The Pacifist Movement in all parts of the world has been up till now primarily a middle class movement without the support of the workers and peasants. Even in the pacifist farming communities extolling manual labour, middle class psychology remains intact due to the lack of systematic contact with the workers and peasants. A spiritual communist consciousness will be able to prepare a background against which a comprehensive pacifist movement of the workers, the peasants and the intelligentsia can grow. The Satyagraha Units will serve a great purpose when Satyagrahis know their goal distinctly and use their non-violent methods with firm conviction for a positive achievement. A pacifist movement purely for the purpose of war resistance by ethically-minded people of various religious and political persuasions is undoubtedly of great value. But such a movement may not be comprehensive enough to bring about a new world order by means of a non-violent social revolution. If the principles of centralisation and decentralisation are judiciously followed, then thorough but methodical industrialisation with socialised factories and collectivised agriculture will not go against the pacifist ideal. The resources are available now to increase the standard of living throughout the world, and to provide people with innocent luxuries and amusements without any exploitation.

It will not be fair to compel people to lead an ascetic life though undue moral pressure. It is certain that Gandhiji's Basic Education Movement, which occupies a great place in the present economically backward condition of India, will be compelled to assume a new form when industries and agriculture are reorganised along a scientific line.

In a world economic system with thorough industrialisation based on socialisation, a spiritual community life can be promoted in every factory by means of better psychological and organisational methods, avoiding the evils of regimentation. Spiritual communism suggests to pacifists an elaborate non-violent programme for (1) self-purification and spiritual enlightenment, (2) the spiritualisation of communism, (3) the establishment of a classless society, (4) the removal of all racial discrimination, (5) the freedom of the colonies and dependencies and (6) the destruction of militarism. Is there any real difference between Gandhian moral resistance and Christian non-resistance? Does not Christian non-resistance imply a mode of spiritual living without participation in any evil institution? A person with such a mode of living will not have any idea of resistance in his mind: he will simply live his life with his spiritual convictions. But such a living will be a living challenge.

(To be continued)

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Studies in Indian Culture—Art as the initial step—Aesthetic appreciation in education—Scope of art in every scheme—Radio as 'music teacher'—spuriousness in Indian Arts—Care of neglected monuments

IN his address at the convocation of the Poona University, the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. M. R. Jayakar, made a valuable suggestion to universities to institute a faculty of Indian culture.

Such a faculty, he asserted, should be a compulsory branch of academic studies. If universities turn to India in search of knowledge, they will find much which they ought to teach to students, but hitherto they have not fixed even the minimum knowledge about India which they should, as a rule, impart to students

Towards Indian Culture

Art stands out as an outstanding feature of Indian culture; and the system of cultural education should begin with it. Precisely stated, art should be the starting point of the faculty of Indian culture which Dr. Jayakar has in view. It should also be the principal item in the plan of cultural courses in school education. In the absence of introduction of students to the artistic aspect of culture, they learn to honour Shakespeare more than Kalidas and Bhavabhuti, and the latter's names almost remain unknown to those who do not take Sanskrit. There are several musicians also who do not know much about the great pioneers like Haridas, Bejoo, Tansen and Soordas, because they have come to believe that music was for the first time, brought down from the heaven by the founders of the contemporary sects of executants to which they belong. Such examples should suffice to indicate how unhappy has been the state of the system of education—general as well as technical.

Universities will now readily agree to approach the province of culture through the stage of art: but they will, according to their constitution, promote research in arts or institute a faculty of fine arts. Both these measures, although they too are urgently needed, will fail to provide an effective solution of the crucial problem of Indian culture, because the students who will not join either department will remain strangers to arts, and such students will be numerous. Universities, managed as they are today, are not likely to go beyond this stage in their undertaking to promote studies in arts

Since the disease is deep seated, its remedy must be radical and lasting. Art-appreciation, which is implicit in the concept of culture, must be integrated, on a graded scale, in the pattern of education from its earliest standard. Students in the advanced standards of school education, if they are trained on proper lines, should be able to discriminate between Indian and western painting and sculpture and to appreciate the beauty of Indian arts. Similarly they would be in a condition to understand the principles and characteristics of music and dance. This much of appreciation should be expected from students towards the final stage of school education, if cultural courses are judiciously planned and properly taught

Cultural Course

In the scheme of aesthetic training as an integral part of general education, adequate emphasis on the theoretical aspect of arts should not be missed. In this connection, art-educationists ought to realise that the aim of cultural education is to make students appreciators of art and not artists, but today the tendency is in the reverse direction. To jaded art educationists, drawing has continued to be an incubus; and concert hall musicians who are wrongly invited to play the role of educationists have interpreted music-appreciation in terms of practical lessons and notation-cramming

A general cultural course embracing brief history of every art and information on its principles and characteristics should be a compulsory subject in advanced school education. It should be the final but gradual development of aesthetic training from the elementary grade. Universities should continue and expand such a course in their scheme of education, so that students might imbibe higher knowledge about different arts and might thus get a fair idea about an essential section of the vast province of Indian culture. For the training in such a course, exhibitions and demonstrations will be needed at all the levels of education. Dr. Jayakar has suggested institution of a faculty of Indian culture. Now when there are six universities in the State of Bombay they should evolve a common plan to promote at least studies in arts and aesthetic appreciation.

The scheme of aesthetic training in school education should be planned to achieve a two-fold purpose. It should foster art appreciation in a sufficient degree in the mass of students and should furnish a sound cultural background to the prospective artists among them. Apart from acquiring proficiency in the technical aspect of art, the artist must get a thorough grounding in its literary, historical and cultural branches. In ancient times, culturedness was regarded as one of the necessary qualifications for the artist. In modern times it is equally essential to ensure art revival on right lines

Essentials Of Planning

The standard equivalent to matriculation is insisted upon as a qualification for students for introduction to education in any art, but school education of the current standard is too inadequate background which is indispensable to training in any Indian art. Even the art or music training which is included in school education has not the quality which can fulfil requirements of real education in Indian arts In the first instance it has neglected the literary and historical aspects of art, and then it has been unjustifiably restricted in its scope

The fault lies with the artists and musicians who are called upon to play the role of educationists and who, as a rule, repeat the faults in the training received by them. There are musicians, who believe that music is exclusively a practical art having no theoretical aspect. Again they cannot tolerate any school or style of music other than own. As teachers and educationists, such musicians usually import their prejudices in the scheme of music education and mould it according to their limited knowledge

Faulty planning, which would be an obvious outcome of the schemes worked out by ill-informed art and music educationists is a pitfall against which aesthetic training will have to be guarded. It is beyond such teachers to realise that every art in India is continuation of a "tradition", which has an age-long history behind it, but the country's misfortune is that the Government, universities and other bodies seek the help of such artists for planning something which is beyond the latter's capacity; and then they get the models of institutions and sytems which fail to do full justice to Indian arts. In the present conditions, a university school of music should not be expected to differ much from a private music class of the average type

Training in painting and sculpture has continued to follow the system introduced during the foreign rule, because the outlook of the artists who have received it and who are called upon to give a better scheme has not undergone any change. The achievement of all-round revival of Indian arts is not an easy task. It presupposes comprehension of the entire sphere of every art and co-operation of artists and scholars who are well informed and unbiassed in their outlook. Education will lead to real appreciation of the artistic component of Indian culture, only when the approach to the province of arts is made from an entirely different angle. Repetition of the defective current systems will be the consequence, if search for the right men and material is neglected.

"HARMONY"

—Kanu Desai.

Popularisation Of Music

Speaking to pressmen at Hubli, Mr. R R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, stressed the need of popularising classical music. He further declared that the Government was considering how best it could be done. The inference, which can be drawn from this statement, is that no serious effort has, so far, been made to popularise classical music, although the Government has, at its disposal, a powerful agency like the radio. Now the radio will presumably be the medium to which the Government will resort in order to achieve the end which it has in view.

So far as music is concerned, the radio has continued to function predominantly as an agency of entertainment; and as such it has been supremely indifferent to the value of the different schools of classical music. Classical items, even if they are increased in proportion, give delight to music lovers but they do not initiate them or other lay listeners into appreciation of the complex technique of music. Organisation of the radio as a "music teacher" is now urgently needed for the scheme of wider and systematic propagation of classical music.

There are several ways in which the radio can function as a medium of music education. To begin with, however, the term classical music will have to be clearly defined, and then the plan of education, which will have to be worked out, must include history of music and detailed information on the principles and technique of every school and on the scientific basis and organisation of the instrumental system. Even at present, the All India Radio must shed its partiality towards the stereotyped style of singing and also the prejudice importred in its programmes by the sects of executants which have some how or other acquired hold upon the popular mind and persisted in passive persecution of the old but difficult modes of singing.

Away With Spuriousness

Mr. K. P. A. Menon President of the Indian Fine Arts Society of Singapore said the bitter truth to artists when he denounced, in unequivocal terms, the tendency in Malaya to demonstration of adulterated Indian arts. What he witnessed and resented in Singapore is an extension of the vicious circle in India. Mr. Menon would be surprised to learn that "spuriousness" in arts has been foisted upon the uninformed audience as progressive or modern trends by those who have managed to rise, without merits, to the rank of 'exponents.' Importation of ill-understood foreign modes and mannerisms has been a fashion with half-baked amateurs and semi-professionals who learn more of the methods of self-publicity than of arts. but spuriousness, however cleverly disguised it be, cannot deceive those who know Indian arts well

'Exponents' of the spurious misrepresent both Indian and western arts because they do not learn either of the two thoroughly. The vicious circle established by them needs to to be broken up soon in the interest of propagation of genuine Indian arts. Ignorance on the part of the audience can, to some extent be held responsible for the fashion of spuriousness; but greater offenders are those artists whose every performance sustains and deepens this ignorance. Mr. Menon was perfectly right when he asserted that inability of the people to appreciate genuine music and other arts should not be an excuse for artists to put up spurious items. The opinion like the one expressed by him in Singapore requires to be widely and repeatedly voiced in India.

Neglected Monuments

The Government of Uttar Pradesh has taken a welcome decision in sanctioning a sum of Rupees three lakhs for repairs to bathing ghats in Benares. Some of these ghats are said to be very old, they date back to the third or second century B.C. The Archaeological Department extends protection which in some cases is nominal to ancient monuments but it has not cared much for the ancient structures like bathing ghats of tanks and rivers. There are ghats in India which deserve to be preserved as historical landmarks or for the sake of beauty of their architectural designs. Those at Benares rank among them.

The Government of Saurashtra has also awakened to the need of declaring select temples' tanks, mosques, caves and other ancient structures as protected monuments. Being an ancient province, Saurashtra abounds in monuments, but such wealth there has almost remained unexplored. If the State Government proceeds on right lines, it will find much which will be worthy of protection and also large scope for exploration but the personnel selected by it for archaeological work must be competent and well experienced.

GREECIAN ROMOEO AND JULIET

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(Left) The love affairs of Tassoula who married her abductor in a mountain monastery at Crete ended in the arrest of husband on their arrival in Athens.

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(Right) A Birmingham fashion model gets a new slant as she peers through the Magnavista television lens.

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BIRMINGHAM RADIO SHOW

PLANTS TOO MIGRATE

India's Efforts To Introduce Food And Fodder Varities

THE study of the movements of plants and trees from one part of the world to another is comparatively new, yet it is no less fascinating than that of the study of the movement of human populations. In certain directions, the effects of such a movement are even more profound than those associated with the migration of peoples.

Before the discovery of America by Columbus, common plants like the potato, tomato, tobacco, groundnut and sweet potato were unknown to the people of the old world. With the development of faster transport by sea, air and land, there has been a large scale movement of plants, by way of seeds and cuttings etc. and many useful plants have been introduced into one country from another. The benefits of such introductions are many. They give greater varieties of crop, and often plants of great economic importance bring wealth to the country of their adoption.

The sugarcane industry of the West Indies and southern United States, developed from the introduction of the Indian sugarcane.

Another remarkable case is that of wheat, one of our staple food plants. It has been established that the original home of the bread wheat was the mountainous area of Persia, Afghanistan and North-Western India, whence it spread to the various parts of Europe and Asia. Later it was introduced in the United States of America. ...Today the U.S.A. and Canada are the largest exporters of wheat in the world!

Similarly, the soyabean or "wonder bean", which now grows successfully in the U.S.A. came from China and Manchuria. Two instances of plants which have come from the Americas to India, Ceylon, Malaya and the East Indies, bringing considerable benefit to these countries are, the rubber tree and the quinine-yielding "CHINCHONA"

The JACARANDA tree with its mauve flowers and the rather unusual sausage trees with their hanging sausage-like fruits, are natives of Tropical America and South Africa respectively, and have been introduced in India naturalised in recent years. Likewise the mesquite is a denizen of Mexico But the story is not always one-sided. A number of harmful weeds have also found their way from other lands because of the lack of an organisation to check their entry. Harmful weed slike LANTANA, ARGEMONE and the water hyacinth have become naturalised in India in this way.

Collection Of Plants

Advanced countries like the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. maintain Bureaux of Plant Introduction for the entry of plant on scientific lines. Such bureaux collect a wide range of varieties of crop plants and their wild relatives. This is essential for any scheme of improvement of plants either by breeding or by selection. as a result of such introduction of plants the U.S.A. now grows mangoes, introduced originally from India; dates from Egypt and oranges from Palestine. The sugarcane variety Co 281 evolved at Coimbatore and considered to be unprofitable here, has on introduction in South Africa proved to be the best cane grown in that country, over sixty per cent of the canes used in South Africa for sugar manufacture being of this variety.

In the past, plants have been introduced in India in a more or less sporadic manner; the ornamental and non-agricultural varieties, predominating over food or fodder plants. In the context of our drive for food self-sufficiency greater attention has now to be paid to the latter types.

Efforts In India

The Board of Agriculture of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research had recommended as early as 1935 the establishment of Bureau of Plant Introduction in India. A nucleus scheme was sanctioned in 1946, but the establishment of the Bureau will have to await better times. Even so, the work done on this subject at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, during the last four years is of great interest.

Over 400 samples fo fodder, forage grasses, legumes, medicinal plants etc. have been collected; 528 of sweet potato, tapioca, groundnut, maize, onion, etc.; 125 samples of other crops like cowpea, 'GUAR,' 'MOTH,' tomato, brinjal etc. and 80 of the wild relatives of wheat, barley, oat, bajra, linseed, sesame, 'OKRA,' etc.

After studying the performance of these plants in Delhi, and multiplying the seed where necessary, they are sent to the different States for trial and the selection of varieties suitable for the various regions of India.

In these trials the co-operation of the Agricultural departments of the various States is necessary and has been secured. At present, a trial of 41 varieties of sweet potatoes consisting of introductions from the U. S. A., China etc. is in progress in most of the States in India. The results of experiments of previous years in Delhi have indicated that a Chinese variety called "TIE-SHIN-TUN" is very successful and its yield is over three times of the local varieteies.

Another promising plant recently introduced from the Philippines is a type of cowpea which grows very quickly and yields edible pods within seven weeks of sowing. These are but two instances of the potentialities of organised plant introduction in our country. The benefits in the shape of increased food production, and also because of the larger variety of substitute food and fodder plants, that might result from a large-scale introduction and acclimatisation of improved plants from other countries, in the course of a few years, is a course incalculable.

West Looks To East

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(Continued from Page 3)

showiness about Mr. D'Abreu's playing. His technique was perfect and impeccable, his touch light and elegant, the culture behind his music undoubted, and his left hand a powerful aid to his right. But his virtuosity suffered a little under too much control. One longed for the glorious emotions and depths of religious feeling to unleash themselves in Bach's Toccata and Fugue, that mighty and elevating work that reaches high Heaven itself in its grandeur and solemnity.

The "Carnaval" was, of course far more artistically treated than it has been by local musicians, and there were some exquisite cameos among the 21 ministures or "masks", such as the "Papillons", "Chiarina", (representing the beloved and faithful Clara Wieck, later to become Fra Schumann), "Chopin", "Paganini", and the gloomy "Pause", displaying one of Schumann's "mental" moments. Gerald D'Abreu's interpretation of Chopin was brilliant, but too "straight" for that essentially emotional, poetic composer.

Both the Scherzo and the Andante Spianato and Grande Polonaise, were treated in masterly and workmanlike fashion, the latter proving the piece of the evening, though more frequent use of "tempo rubato" and a freer expression of passionate, patriotic fervour would have made both as ideally 'Chopinesque' as could be desired.

In the "Mephisto" Gerald D'Abreu displayed to the full his ability to produce vast tonal effects, though he is much too refined an artiste to indulge in the dynamics and sentimentality of the true Liszt.

After Police Check Up

There was an auto accident on the Ocean Drive near Wilwood-by-the Sea, New Jersy, involving a collegian. This student's elegant and expensive convertible collided with a farmer's Model A. The two drivers got out and surveyed the damage, which was rather extensive on the smaller car, although its owner appeared friendly.

"Well", said the farmer philosophically, "we may as well have a drink on this". He hauled out a bottle and passed it to the young man, who gulped down a stiff one. The farmer then pocketed the bottle again.

"Aren't you going to have one?" asked my friend.

"Don't believe I will", was the answer. "Not till after the police check up on this".

Why New-born Cries

When you think of the government debt which the next generation must pay off, it's no wonder a baby cries when it is born.

*

Work hard and save your money, and when you are old you can have the things only young people can enjoy.

*

The reason why the average girl would rather have beauty than brains is that the average man can see better than he can think.

PANNALAL GHOSH

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(Continued from Page 5)

July, 1911 in Barisal District of Bengal. There was already a musical tradition in his family, his father being an accomplished 'sitar' player, and right from his childhood, he was very fascinated by the strains of the flute. After trying his hands at various jobs, in 1925 he joined a film company in Calcutta as an instrumentalist where he met Master Khushi Muhammad, who initiated him into the mysteries of the classical art.

In 1938 he went to Europe along with the Sarai Nritya Kala Mandal as their musical director. After spending six months abroad he returned to Calcutta but Khushi Muhammad did not live long thereafter to teach him and for a while he studied under Girija Shanker Chakraborty.

In 1940, he came to Bombay with the object of getting better prospects as well as contacting a real master-mind. Though he took to filme as a career his goal all along was to shine as a classical musician (instrumentalist of course). In 1947 he realised his life-long desire to study under a great master when he met the reknowned Allaudin Khan from whom he has learnt much and still hopes to learn more. He has also great regard for Abdul Karim Khan and from him too he has learnt a few facets of the art.

"Must" For Progress

Mr. Ghosh never misses any jerformance, broadcast or otherwise, by any master musician and this he thinks is an absolute 'must' for any student to progress.

The nature of Indian Music is such that the feeling behind the rendering of any item can be understood only by actual experience, and that is why he thinks **our musical traditions do not boast of any well-developed system of notation.**

There is much field to be covered which is beyond the domains of notation.

One thing that strikes a casual observer as odd about Mr. Gosh is the size of his flute which is unusually long and big; this he has devised after years of experimentation and says it gives a better depth and quality of tone than the usual smaller ones.

Music Over Nature

Mr. Ghosh is very particular about the timing of his 'ragas' and is assertive that if 'ragas' are rendered in the right spirit and at the right hour they can move even nature

I was laughing within myself when he said this when I met him the other day and he proceeded to elaborate Megh Malhar as that was the best 'raga' for that time of the day (about 9-30 p.m.). Needless to say his performance for the next 50 minutes was simply thrilling and as if by strange coincidence, just 10 minutes after he had finished the recital it began to rain heavily. The master flute player beamed with joy at the welcome shower.

Having a wide outlook and keen on knowing the beautiful aspects of the various musical styles of the country, Mr. Ghosh has very enthusiastically listened to the flute recitals of Karnatic music by Palladam Sanjeeva Rao and T. R. Mahalingam, the master flute players of the South and holds in great esteem the subtle technique of the former. He is very eager on sponsoring an association of musicians from all over the country which will enable them to collectively safeguard their interests as well as afford facilities for interchange of ideas and mutual progress

Though Mr. Ghosh enjoys broadcasting (for it makes incumbent on him to practice his 'ragas' and items with an eye on the time in which he completes them so that they do not exceed the duration of his programme) as he can entertain millions of listeners all over the country, the financial returns and the physical inconveniences one has to put up with he thinks are not compensatory.

He would very much prefer if he is given a sitting of longer duration at one part of the day rather than several chunks spread over al hours of the day.

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

sides vulnerable.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ K 10 8 4
♡ A K 9
◇ 9 8 6 2
♣ 9 7

WEST
♠ Q 7 6 3 2
♡ 5
◇ Q J 10
♣ Q 10 8 4

EAST
♠ A J 9
♡ Q 4 3 2
◇ K 7 4 3
♣ 6 6

SOUTH
♠ 5
♡ J 10 8 7 6
◇ A 8
♣ A K J 3 2

The bidding

South	West	North	East
1♡	Pass	1♠	Pass
2♣	Pass	3♡	Pass
4♡	All Pass		

SOUTH was careful in the play of this hand but not quite careful enough. West opened the diamond queen; East played the seven and South ducked to prepare the way for uninterrupted entries back and forth. He won the next diamond lead with the ace, cashed the club ace-king and ruffed a club with dummy's heart king. Returning to his hand with a diamond ruff, he trumped another club with dummy's heart ace.

Now, with the fifth club established, declarer made the mistake of leading the heart nine. East, who had previously discarded two spades, took the heart queen and led the fourth diamond. South ruffed, and if the trumps had split, he would have been able to cash a tenth trick with his long club. But East had one more trump; than South, and the contract was defeated.

South's early play was good. If he had won the first diamond, after trumping his third club, when he led another diamond, West would win and lead a trump. Declarer could win this with dummy's ace, return to his hand by ruffing a diamond and ruff a fourth club with dummy's nine But East could defeat the contract by refusing to overruff. South could get back to his hand only by another ruff, and when he tried to draw trumps, East could win the queen and would have a long trump and the spade ace to set the contract. Or if South had ruffed the third club with dummy's heart nine instead of the king, East would overruff and return a trump; then win whatever dummy led and play a third trump to leave declarer with a club loser.

But South could have made the game by continuing the cross-ruff down to the bitter end. Instead of leading the heart nine, he should have led dummy's fourth diamond, then ruffed his last club with the heart nine. Played that way, declarer would have been assured of the club ace-king, the diamond ace and seven winning trumps.

SHALINI

★

(Continued from Page 2)

seek. Her uncle and her father were on inimical terms over the issue of some ancestral property and they had not met each other for years. He was, however, her last hope.

With throbbing heart she approached the house and rang the bell. Uncle Hari opened the door and the moment his eyes rested on her woebegone face, he recognised her and the hatred of years that he had nourished in his bosom against his brother broke loose.

"What do you want?" he asked her curtly without offering her a chair or a word of welcome.

"Uncle Hari," Shalini struggled to find her voice, "we are in distress."

He stared at her heartlessly and vindictively without uttering a word.

"Father has been arrested and we want Rs. 100 to let him out on bail," she said confusely, trembling under his cold stare.

"Good evening, Sir," said a laughing voice in a pleasant manner.

Shalini turned back and saw a young well dressed man in English attire standing a few paces behind her. She felt ashamed of her tattered clothes.

"I am sorry; I fear I am intruding," he said trying to withdraw from the scene.

"Don't go, Dattoo, said Uncle Hari to Dattoo. "This woman is a daughter of one of the sons of my father. The fellow has turned out a vagabond. He is a drunkard and a waster. He has spoilt our father's good name. The high reputation of our family has been dragged in the mud by that fellow. And this woman, his daughter, has the temerity to approach me to help her father out from the lock-up. If I were a Magistrate I would immediately order that fellow to be hanged."

"But that would further discredit the reputation of your family." Dattoo smoothly put in. "Let us patiently hear what this lady has to say," he suggested persuasively, looking at Shalini encouragingly and communicating tenderness to her through his looks and voice.

Shalini told her sorrowful tale with tears in her beautiful eyes.

●

Dattoo was a young lawyer. He was betharothed to one of the daughters of the rich Uncle Hari and was depending for his success to a certain extent at the bar on the help and influence of Uncle Hari. After listening to the story he came to the conclusion that Ramchandra was a victim of circumstances. He took it to be his duty as a lawyer to help the innocent man out of his difficulty. He knew that by offering his help to Shalini's father he was incurring the great displeasure of his prospective father-in-law and marring his own future prospects, but he put his scruples aside and resolved to help Shalini. He offered Rs. 100 to release her father. He went with her to the police station to offer bail much against the wishes of Uncle Hari. He did his best to comfort Shalini and promised to plead in the court on behalf of her father whom he considered to be innocent. Uncle Hari got very angry with him for helping the drunkard and threatened to break off Dattoo's engagement with his daughter. This threat did not deter Dattoo from doing his duty, though he tried his best to convince Uncle Hari that he was only doing his duty as a lawyer and that he was in no way disloyal or ungrateful to Uncle Hari for all his past kindnesses.

One day before Dattoo put up his brilliant defence on behalf of Ramchandra in the court, he received a note from Uncle Hari that his engagement to his daughter had been broken off.

The following day Ramchandra was acquitted and the Magistrate congratulated the young lawyer for putting up such an able defence.

On returning home from the court they gratefully thanked Dattoo for rendering such valuable help to them. When they reached their home a one-room tenement in a chawl in one of the slums of the city, Shalini turned to Dattoo and said feelingly. "You have sacrificed so much for us. We know Uncle Hari has broken off your engagement with his daughter all on account of us. Why have you sacrificed so much for us? I have no words to thank you nor any means to reward you."

Dattoo listened to her quietly. After some time Dattoo approached Shalini from behind as she was preparing tea for them on a stove in a corner of the room. "You wanted to know why I worked so hard for your father. I am afraid I must confess that it was not altogether from an altruistic motive. I have just taken permission of Baba to ask you if you will be my wife." Dattoo asked her with a tremor in his voice.

"Ram, Ram, do I deserve this happiness?" Shalini muttered turning round to face Dattoo with her beautiful eyes brimming with tears

"You deserve it, my child," said Ramchandra from the corner of the room happily watching the young couple.

YELLOW FIEND

★

(Continued from Page 2)

looked at the sari .... To him, it is just a piece of blue rag .... He is interested in his poetry and his girl patients .....

Her thoughts are interrupted by the cat which sits up and starts cleaning its face with its paws. Susnilla looks at Venod and suddenly grows soft. "Perhaps he did not notice me in the glare of the table lamp," she says softly to herself.

She makes another attempt to attract his attention.

"Venod, what are you reading now?"

"No, I am not reading, but looking at the collection of photographs This is a lovely photograph dear."

"Is it of a girl?"

"No, it is of a place, where I spent the happiest time of my life."

"Were you alone there?"

"No."

"With your college friends?"

"No."

"With a girl?"

"Yes."

"Was she pretty?"

"Very."

"You loved her?"

"Yes."

"Do you love her still?"

"You mean, selfish, heartless man. Of all nights, tonight you must be so heartless. Do you know it was tonight at Simla we met eight years ago and I was wearing this very sari. You don't even look at me. You have no interest in me. You are thinking of the happiest days you spent with some chit of a girl?"

"Sushi do come here."

"No, no," she said sobbing.

"Just have a look at this picture, Sushi. Please do.

She went up to the table, and looked through the film of tears.

"What is that? Simla, with that hotel in the background? Venod our honeymoon hotel .... My Venod, do, do forgive me," she said clasping his head in her arms.

●

The next evening Sushilla discovered on her dressing table a picture of Simla—the same picture—framed in a silver frame and below the picture she read the lines written neatly in gold:

Thou wondrous yellow fiend
Temper an antidote with antimony,
And 'tis infectious: mix jealousy with marriage,
It poisons virtue.

WILD WELSH

A gentleman talking to a friend about the antiquity of his family—which he carried back to Noah—was told that the family was a mere upstart.

"When I was in Wales," said the corrector "I saw the pedigree of a family. It filled five large skins of parchment, and near the middle of the second parchment was a note that said, 'About this time the world was created.'"

TIME MARCHES ON

The Prince de Conti was a great admirer of the opposite sex. As he grew old he noticed that he had less and less success with the ladies. Until at last he said, "It is time for me to retire. Formerly my civilities were taken for declarations of love but now my declarations of love are taken only for civilities."

DOUBLE TALE

Linda Capman, aged three, wandered from her home in Takoma Park, Maryland. The American police eventually took her back home in triumph to find that her parents hadn't even missed her. Linda was one of twins, and her sister, Cheerie Lou—completely like her—had been so active around the house that they thought she was both of them.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

AMERICAN MARINES ON KOREAN FRONT

American Marines move up to front line in the Chindong-Ni Sector through paddy fields.

Private Warren Benner and a South Korean Officer (left) bring in a war prisoner.

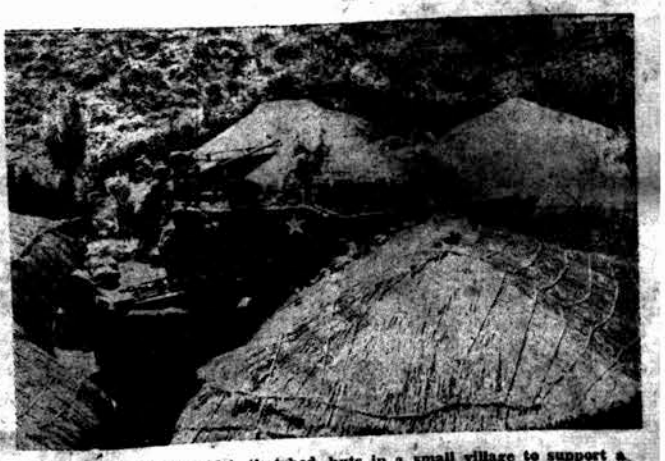
★

FOR PRECIOUS FRESH AIR

This American tank crew come up for a breath of fresh air during an interval in the battle.

★

OLD AND NEW MEET



A medium tank amidst thatched huts in a small village to support a thrust by infantry against North Koreans.

★

PLIGHT OF REFUGEES

South Korean refugees—men, women and children—flock to a railroad station.—Photo: British Paramount News Pictures.

PREPARING FOR CAPTURE

An American medium tank blasts a Red-occupied village on the advance line in Chindong-Ni Sector. The hill in the background was later captured by U. N. troops.

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